

APPLE GRADING LAW DISCUSSED BY THE GROWERS

Report Attendance Reported
for Opening of New
Hampshire Farm Week.

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 17 (Special)—Problems of the horticultural industry were discussed at today's session of Farmers' and Home-Makers' Week, which is being held at the University of New Hampshire. Incidentally, the establishment of apple grades came before the meeting, and there was an exhibition of apples illustrating the various defects permitted in different apple grades according to the regulations of the new state law.

Attendance records for the opening sessions were broken yesterday when 1200 persons from all parts of the State gathered for the sessions, which will cover about widely differing topics on poultry, women's club work, opportunities for young farmers and home and girls' club projects.

A. G. Phillips of Fort Wayne, Ind., was the principal speaker at yesterday's poultry meetings, which were attended by about 500 chicken men.

Miss Edith S. Telford, Dean of Wellesley College, speaking at the home-makers' meetings, contrasted the modern homes with those of 50 and 100 years ago, finding a lack of training in the use and value of money, the care of possessions and the use of time.

Other speakers at the women's club sessions were: Mrs. George Morris, state president of Federation; Mrs. Herbert L. Fisher, Nashua; Mrs. William Wilber, Keene; Mrs. Glenn J. Wheeler, Bristol; Miss E. A. Uhlenschloffer, Berlin; Miss Anne Russell, Berlin; Miss Daisy Deane Williams, Durham; Mrs. Alice A. Shedd, Conway; Mrs. Lawrence Neal, Somersworth; Mrs. Bertram Blaisdell, Plymouth; Mrs. Edith Brennan, Newport; Dr. Mary Farquhar, Penacook; and Dr. Anna Rood.

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MAINE POTATO GROWERS PLAN LARGE OUTPUT

State Official Believes 41,000
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PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 17 (Special)—E. L. Newdick, chief of the Division of Plant Industry of the State Department of Agriculture, and secretary of the Maine Seed Improvement Association, said today that in all probability more than 41,000 carloads of potatoes will be shipped out of this State within the next 10 months.

Of Maine's estimated total production of 40,000,000 bushels, about 18 per cent, or 7,200,000 bushels, represents seed potatoes, grown under state supervision and inspection, which will be shipped as state certified seed to various states for planting. Records of the State Department of Agriculture show that Maine seed potatoes are shipped to 25 states.

A few years ago Maine ranked fifth in the list of potato producing regions of the country. In 1925 and 1926 this State led, and the indications are that it will again occupy that position this year.

"Twenty years ago," Mr. Newdick said, "Maine, and especially Aroostook County, enjoyed a very comfortable position in the potato markets of the country, so much so that competitors in other states felt that things were going too nicely for us and they began to take away part of our seed trade. Within the last few years, however, aided by the State's system of inspection and certification, this loss has been steadily overcome."

"Last year there were shipped out under the blue tag of the State Department of Agriculture more than 1,450,000 bushels of seed potatoes, enough to plant 100,000 acres."

"What there is in store for the Maine farmers in this great seed industry depends entirely upon the farmers themselves. Just as long as they raise good stock such as they are now raising, and handle it properly, just so long will Maine lead all other states in seed potato production."

"Maine now raises and sells 46 per cent of all the certified seed potatoes grown in the United States. Maine has a natural potato-raising soil, a fine climate, never a very serious drought. Adding to this the scientific knowledge, and the assistance that comes from the State and College of Agriculture, and Maine farmers ought to be able to hold their place in the front rank of seed-producing states."

A gladiolus show at which were displayed the blossoms raised by the residents of the suburban community of Nahant, Mass., has just been brought to a close. Members of the community, many of whom are experts on flower-growing employed at the Department of Agriculture, have examined the gladioli and the purpose of which is to encourage the raising of fine flowers.

The time-worn old bank counter and screen in the United States Treasury, over which hundreds of billions of dollars have been passed since its installation in the days of President Grant, will give way to modern fittings of bronze, marble, steel, heavy glass and linoleum, according to the plans of the supervising architect, who is in this room that the inaugural ball of President Grant took place, and complete remodeling has been carried out since the room was first fitted.

KANSAS CITY PLANS
AERONAUTICAL SHOW.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 17 (Special)—An aeronautical exposition of national, possibly international, scope is being planned for Kansas City this fall. The exposition, which would be the chief feature of an annual fall attraction of major proportions here, would consist of exhibits of the latest and most varied types of aircraft and of daily airplane contests.

For the contests valuable cash prizes and trophies would be offered. At least one contest involving a circuit tour of several large cities of the middle West is planned. A bid for the interest of boys and girls would be a display and flying contests in miniature aircraft. The new airport, which consists of nearly 700 acres, is easily accessible from the downtown district. Franklin Moore, chairman of a special committee in charge of arrangements, states that responses so far received are encouraging and indicate the project can be carried through.

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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

TO HANG PICTURES
AND WALL DECORATIONS
Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads—Steel Points
Harping—any size color
scheme.
Moore's Push-Pins
Secretly hold heavy articles
to the wall—anywhere.
Send for sample
New Chamberlain Cup Book
MOORE'S PUSH-PINS
Philadelphia, Pa.

Fort Ticonderoga
Museum
on Lake Champlain
New York
Open to visitors daily through
courtesy of
Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Pell
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. (standard
time) June 1 to Nov.
Admission 50c
Proceeds used for restoration and
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Send for sample
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MOORE'S PUSH-PINS
Philadelphia, Pa.

Fort Ticonderoga
Museum
on Lake Champlain
New York
Open to visitors daily through
courtesy of
Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Pell
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. (standard
time) June 1 to Nov.
Admission 50c
Proceeds used for restoration and
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MR. BALDWIN CONTINUES VISIT TO MARITIMES

British Premier Sight-Seeing in Prince Edward Island—Extols Red Soil

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CHICAGO, Aug. 17 (AP)—Fred H. Deimler, Winona, Minn., has been chosen as general manager of the Izaak Walton League of America, announce Chicago officials of the league. During the last three years he has served as secretary of the Minnesota division, and his record in increasing the membership in that State to a number in excess of any other State resulted in his being sought by the national organization.

MR. BALDWIN CONTINUES VISIT TO MARITIMES

British Premier Sight-Seeing in Prince Edward Island—Extols Red Soil

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 17 (Special)—Viewing eastern Canada amid the glory of a perfect summer day, the British Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, passed from St. John, N. B., to Charlottetown, P. E. I., and in the capital of the little island province talked intimately to the people about books and farming and their red soil and green hills that reminded him so much of his own native Worcestershire.

The reception of the Prime Minister was held in the chamber of the legislative building, where the Fathers of the Confederation drew up the terms of the Constitution of this country and, quoting the Biblical inscription on the walls of the room commemorative of that event, Mr. Baldwin said, "There are few more beautiful sentences in the English language than 'Providence being their guide, they builded better than they knew.'"

Mr. Baldwin instantly "won the Islanders' hearts" when he said, "I learned to love green gables and I wanted to see Anne," referring to Louise Montgomery's famous book, "Anne of Green Gables," a tale of

the Island, written by a native author.

"In common with my native Worcestershire," he said, "you live on red soil. There is no soil like it; it grows the best fruit and the finest crops in the world. I understand that in the early days you brought over 300 MacDonalds from the Isles. Three hundred MacDonalds are worth 3000 of any other men," said Mr. Baldwin, adding that he was proud to think of a native stock based upon his mother's clan. "I understand," he added, "that your potatoes are the best on the continent, and that you have the best banking brains of the eastern provinces."

W. L. MacKenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, also spoke on this occasion, stating that he was glad that the original plans for Mr. Baldwin to visit Canada during the recent Jubilee celebrations had not been carried out, for on that occasion Canadians were engrossed with thoughts of our own country and its greatness and inheritance, but his visit now has given us a truer and larger vision of our part in the great empire. Mr. Baldwin has brought us an appreciation of what the British Empire means to us all.

MINNESOTA MAN HEADS
IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE
CHICAGO, Aug. 17 (AP)—Fred H.

STUDENT LOANS ALMOST ALL PAID WHEN DUE

Harmon Foundation Reports Success in Lending More Than \$275,000

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Student loans amounting to more than \$275,000 made by the Harmon Foundation to 1723 men and women during the past five years have brought excellent results and proved the educational value of such practical financial arrangements, according to a bulletin just published by the foundation.

After studying carefully the disciplinary influence of the liquidation of these obligations, the foundation concludes that "far from being a handicap to any of a student's plans, this experience is most useful to every student and prepares him to develop with greater rapidity than would be possible without it," the bulletin says.

Commenting on the promptness

with which students have made payments due on their loans, the bulletin declares that 11 college groups borrowing during the first two years of the loan program have completed all their repayments. These groups included 33 young women and 56 young men.

Of the total number of loans made since the system was started, delinquency in relation to amount of contract has amounted to only .91 per cent, and delinquency in relation to amount due has averaged only .35 per cent, the bulletin says.

The bulletin declares that the results of five years' experience have proved fully the soundness of financing higher education through ordinary banking affiliations and it endorses the theory that "if higher education capitalizes one's earnings power the cost should be borne by the beneficiary rather than by society."

One of the objectives of the Student Loan Department is to continue an active interest in students even after loans are liquidated and to assist the student to find connections in the fields for which they have shown marked qualifications of character and capacity. For this purpose, the department invites correspondence from employers who are "in need of exceptional assistance in almost every type of activity—religious, educational, social, technical, business, professional or industrial."

ITALY DENIES CLASH

ROME, Aug. 17 (AP)—Categorical denial by the Italian Government of Vienna reports from Belgrade of a clash between Italian and Albanian soldiers near Scutari was made through the semi-official news agency, Stefani. It had been reported that Albanians clashed with Italians near Scutari, wounding five Italians and an officer.

DRYS "ASSUME" NO PARTY WILL NOMINATE WET

Candidacy Would Be Inconsistent With Law, League Holds

WINONA LAKE, Ind., Aug. 17 (Special)—The position of the Anti-Saloon League of America on presidential candidates and platforms was defined here at a special meeting of its board of directors called in part for this purpose. "We assume," says the declaration adopted, "that no party will put in nomination for the office of President or Vice-President one whose attitude on this liquor question is known to be doubtful or antagonistic."

The form the league's stand takes this year differs from what has been done in the past, but marks no departure from the historic policy of the league. Adoption of the resolution summarizing its attitude and policy was unanimous. The statement follows:

Liquor Question Settled

"In view of the fact that we are approaching the season when the several political parties will convene in their respective national conventions for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President and of writing their platforms, the board of directors of the Anti-Saloon League of America, assembled from all parts of the country, having taken under consideration at its session held at Winona Lake, Ind., Aug. 15 and 16, the question of its responsibility and duty in determining what course the Anti-Saloon League of America should take under the circumstances, sets forth the following declaration of its principles:

"1. The American people have settled the liquor question in the most emphatic, thoroughgoing and permanent way open to them, namely, by placing in the Federal Constitution with the largest majority ever given a Federal constitutional amendment, an amendment prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation and export of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

"Congress has interpreted the will of the people as thus expressed by passing an act to make effective this amendment and by providing for its enforcement.

"The Supreme Court of the United States has passed favorably upon the constitutionality of the several steps taken by the people and the Congress.

"We assume that no political party which stands for the American form of constitutional government and for government by law will bid for the vote of the American people on any other basis than that of respecting for and loyalty to the laws of the land, both constitutional and statutory. We shall take it to be the policy of all parties if and when placed in power to stand for the enforcement of the prohibition laws as of other laws.

Chief Enforcing Officer

"2. It would be inconsistent in any party which either implicitly or explicitly places itself before the public as standing for law and order to put in nomination for the chief law enforcing officer of the Nation, namely the President of the United States, a man who cannot be relied upon to keep his oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States and to enforce its laws.

"3. In view of the organized effort which is being made to nullify the prohibition law we assume that no party will put in nomination for the office of President or of

Vice-President one whose attitude on this question is known to be doubtful or antagonistic.

"It goes without saying that the Anti-Saloon League of America will do all in its power to defeat all who are opposed to the broad American principles announced herein."

Right of Criticism Upheld

In a resolution unanimously adopted the League was clearly placed on record as favoring the rights of individual citizens to offer constructive criticism of the acts of public servants and opposed to any attempt to stifle free speech.

The resolution was passed in connection with the case of Dr. E. S. Shumaker, Indiana Anti-Saloon League superintendent, declared by the Indiana Supreme Court in contempt of court and sentenced to serve 60 days at the state penal farm.

Dr. Shumaker, who is one of the committee members, was present.

After expressing entire confidence in Dr. Shumaker as a faithful and competent Anti-Saloon League worker and a relentless foe of the liquor traffic, the resolution said:

"We express the belief that it should be the recognized right and privilege of citizens to offer constructive criticism of the acts of all public servants and agencies of government brought into existence by the authority or vote of the people, and we deplore any attempt to prevent the exercise of this right or to stifle free speech."

Fourthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

AUSTRALIA

New South Wales—Parramatta: Town Hall, 3 p. m., September 20. Sydney (First Church): Empire Theatre, 8 p. m., September 18; 8 p. m., September 19; St. James' Theatre, Elizabeth Street, 1:10 p. m., September 22.

Victoria—Melbourne (First Church): Capitol Theatre, afternoon, September 25; Auditorium, evening, September 26, and midday, September 27.

GERMANY

Berlin (Fifth Church): Buergersaal, Neues Rathaus, Schoeneberg, 8 p. m., September 24. In German.

Karlsruhe, Baden (auspices Schorn dorf Society)—Eintrachtssaal, 8 p. m., September 20.

Munich—Stadttheater, 8 p. m., September 22. In German.

Schwerin—Stadtheater Turnhalle, 4 p. m., September 18.

UNITED STATES

Connecticut—Sharon (auspices New Milford Society): Auditorium, Silver Oaks Camp, 8:30 p. m., August 22. In German.

Illinois—Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 5400 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., August 22. Chicago (86 Society): Assembly Hall, Masonic Temple, 32 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., August 23.

Massachusetts—Falmouth: Town Hall, 4 p. m., August 22.

New Hampshire—North Conway: Masonic Hall, 8 p. m., August 21.

New Jersey—Asbury Park (Second Church): Asbury Park Armory, 8 p. m., August 20. Long Branch: Strand Theatre, Broadway, 3:30 p. m., August 21.

New York—Brooklyn (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Twelfth Avenue and Forty-Fifth Street, 8 p. m., August 22. Radiocast Station WJCA, 410 K. Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., August 20.

Oregon—Salem: Church Auditorium, Chemeketa and Liberty Streets, 8 p. m., August 23.

Washington—Seattle (First Church): Church Edifice, Sixteenth Avenue and East Denny Way, 8 p. m., August 23. Radiocast Station KOMO, 980 K.

Wisconsin—Oconomowoc: Strand Theatre, Milwaukee Street, 8 p. m., August 21.

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At the Full of Summer

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

HIGH tide of summer in New England comes just at the end of July, the second summer month. While the calendar insists that summer begins officially on June 21, yet in New England the clock of nature points to June as belonging to summer, thus placing September in the group of autumn months, its fitting place. Accordingly the end of July, before even a tinge of autumn falls upon the lush luxury of vegetation, marks the full tide of summer in northern New England.

This year in these far northern states the landscape is more than commonly attractive. Many heavy rains have given to the foliage, a freshness, abundance and depth of color that are quite unusual even in this locality of summer luxuriance. The frequent rains, however, while insuring an abundant crop have nevertheless interfered with the work of the hay harvesters, and the end of July finds much grass still uncut. The timothy has lost its dainty bloom which in mid-July gave a beautiful tinge to the upland fields, but the red top still holds its fine color. Red clover is still in blossom and the short stemmed white clover is at its best along the road sides and in the dooryards of the farmsteads. Goldenrod is beginning to hang out its yellow plumes and in the fields ox-eyed daisies have succeeded the white daisy which sprinkled the June fields with blankets of white. Along the banks of the stream-creeks flowers are lifting their flaming spikes and the scarlet less beautiful fireweed is in full splendor. The pastures are pink with the spikes of steeples bush and borders of meadow sweet show against the gray of the stone walls. It is a season of boundless bloom and one makes way slowly along the road side and river bank, so alluring is the glory of plant and shrub.

Bird Songs in Many Lands

While the season of bird song has passed its full, a goodly number of the June chorists are still piping their tuneful lays. Here in our little valley in Maine at morning and evening, from the forest a half mile away on either hand, come the delicious notes of a hermit thrush, threading the silence with silvery notes. In recent months our travels have afforded opportunity to hear many of the best and most interesting of the feathered tribe: crested larks in the cultivation along the Nile in full song at mid-March; skylarks amid the wheat fields in Syria; larks, and later above the green downs of Wiltshire; song thrushes and blackbirds along the Marnes in May; nightingales in Kent voicing their joy in a variety of notes and in excellence of performance that have won for them the unstinted praise and admiration of poets without number.

After listening to this galaxy of the world's best singers we come back to our valley and the liquid notes of the hermit thrush with the feeling that in refinement and delicacy of tone, in true spiritual quality, the hermit excels them all. Yet come

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parisons are profitless, and we could scarcely have enjoyed anything more than the entrancing songs of our feathered friends in many lands. Preacher birds are still presenting their melodious arguments from the thick-topped maples in neighborly dooryards and the purple martins favor us with a goodly share of their delicious conversational notes. Last evening an unfamiliar note caught my ear and for a time quite plucked me, for I had supposed I knew every song of the valley. This morning the mystery was solved. A pair of rose-breasted grosbeaks had nested near at hand and their young, now having attained to the full stature of adulthood as represented by their voices. Hence the unfamiliar notes. But today in listening to them for some time, enough characteristic quality of the notes of this variety were in evidence to establish fully their identity. The male parent bird as I saw him in the white birch on the lawn, in his black and white costume with a splash of beautiful red at the throat, is one of the best dressed and most attractive birds of our summer host. Purple finches slip in and out of the maples in neighborly dooryards where they have nested for many years. Yellow warblers still come to the shrubbery on our lawn from the river bank where the young have been reared. A colony of blue birds hang close about our shade trees, their lonesome far-away, far-away quite reminiscent of the autumn.

Dressed for Travel

The young of the pheasants which find domicile under the back porch are now full grown and their notes are frequently heard. Meadow larks still startle the silence with their ringing song. Bobolinks now in sober traveling garb hover about the field in flocks, their sharp metallic clink clink having succeeded the marvelous melody with which they so lavishly bespattered the June fields. Presently they will begin their southward journey which is leisurely pursued until at the beginning of winter they will arrive amid the sylvan of Brazil. Robins are still busy with a brood of youngsters in a nest securely set in the woodshed on the house. They are the only birds we have found still at their domestic duties and this is no doubt a second, or third brood of the season.

A dainty nest of the redstart, which I found in June, in a bush under the old bridge across the N. J. canal is now deserted, but a family of these minnows in orange and black are sitting in and out amid the alders along the bank, just below the old mill, where the cardinal flowers are lifting their brilliant spires. The tree swallows which occupied one of the Swiss chalets at the corner of the eaves of our cottage

have also completed their household duties and now a family of seven sit along the telephone wire, where in June there were but two. Thus the season's increase is made. Sometimes one wonders why with all the youngsters reared each year the bird population does not increase until quite overrunning the country-side. But it seems the casualties in the long migrations are numerous and with the many dangers constantly faced, the balance is kept with but slight increase from year to year. We are always grateful for the intimacy which prevails with our bird friends, every summer is at the full.

REUNION OF WINGS

HELD IN SANDWICH

About 100 Members of Family in Three-Day Session

SANDWICH, Mass., Aug. 17.—Members of the Wing family, descendants of the Rev. John Wing and his wife, Deborah Wing, who are holding a three-day reunion here, visited Fairhaven, New Bedford and South Dartmouth today to view old buildings and other things of historic interest. Fully 100 members of the family have gathered here from many states, some from California, for this, their twelfth reunion. Herbert Wing, formerly of South Dartmouth but now of Fairhaven, Pa., presides over the business meetings held in the Federated Church.

Yesterday a visit was made to the old Quaker Meeting House at Spring Hill, and the old Fort House, close by, built in the middle of the seventeenth century and owned by Alvin P. Wing, treasurer of the family. The house has always been in the Wing family. Asa S. Wing of Philadelphia, entertained the other members of the family in the old Wing house, which he owns, on Shawnee Lake. The house preserves much of its early state and contains many articles brought down from colonial times. The reunion will be brought to a close tomorrow.

The Wings first settled in Sandwich in 1637.

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Sunset Stories

Mr. Scroggins Decides Important Question

"LET'S leave it to Mr. Scroggins to decide!" Fib, the chieftain of Boston Common sparrows, squeaked.

"How could he decide?" said Florrie, the influential pigeon.

"He'll think of a way," said Fib, who regarded Mr. Scroggins, the old squirrel, as perhaps the wisest being from Arlington Street to Tremont and from Park Square to the State House, if not to the Charles River.

Fib and Florrie flew quickly to Ulnus Americana, where the Scroggins lived. They found Mr. Scroggins on his way out for a walk.

"Mr. Scroggins!" squeaked Fib. "Florrie and I want you to settle something."

"You mean you want him to try and settle something," corrected Florrie.

"As you know, Mr. Scroggins," continued Fib, "the pigeons say they can fly faster than the sparrows. Yet whenever a pigeon is picking up seeds or crumbs, a sparrow darts in and picks up crumbs, a sparrow darts in and picks up crumbs, a sparrow darts in and picks up crumbs."

"How shall we settle it?" Fib panted eagerly after such a long speech.

"Hurrumph!" said Mr. Scroggins, and tilted his high hat forward over his eyebrows. "Hurrumph! Let me think!"

"No one will stop you," said Florrie.

"How will this be?" said Mr. Scroggins after three minutes of thinking. "We will go to Lafayette Mall tomorrow morning just as the sun comes over the harbor. Ten pigeons will line up with 10 sparrows. I will tap the ground three times with my stick. Pigeons and sparrows on the third tap will fly over the Mall, and on the other side will have 20 little heaps of pebbles. If the pigeons bring the pebbles back to the starting line first, then the pigeons win. If the sparrows finish first, they will win. I will decide which."

Fib shrieked with glee. Florrie didn't shriek but she agreed.

Next morning, just as the sun swung up from the harbor, Mr. Scroggins stood on the Mall facing 20 fluttering, shrieking, squeaking, grunting, excited Commoners.

"Tap! Tap! Tap!" pounded his stick.

Manhattan Park Incinerators. Only Link to Indian King

The Tao, Traditionally Exiled Ruler of the Chibchas, Earning His Way Through Secrets of His Trade, Ever a Wanderer, Never Revealing Identity

New York
Special Correspondence

ALWAYS unknown, always alone, a new name every six months, a new address quarterly, veiled in obscurity wanders the "Tao," exiled King of the Chibcha Indians from Bogota, the capital city of Colombia, South America, who has lived in New York City since last July and made the city parks more beautiful than when he came because of the things which he has fashioned.

The Tao's last big piece of work was the construction of new incinerator waste cans placed all over the borough of Manhattan and in which are burned the refuse thrown there by citizens. But now that the contract is about completed, the Park Commission knows no more about the man who made them or where he made them or how, than when he signed the contract. On everything he has made he has left the mark of the Tao—a circle crossed at an angle of 45 degrees by a straight line and underlined by a second straight line.

"It ain't wood, lady," volunteered the peanut stand man, busy dispensing his wares to children who went straightway and popped the shells into the gaping hippopotamus' mouth. It did look for all the world like a huge log standing upright. The writer was not looking for the material but for the sign of the Tao. On the right-hand side, near the top of each incinerator, is to be found this mark on every one. It is the sign of the Chibcha King, wandering in exile, ever since the time the Spaniards killed him whom they believed to be the Zipa of Bogota in 1548.

The present Tao—which in Chibcha language means the "Unknown"—is the thirty-seventh Tao since Quenda sent his expedition of 500 men into the uplands of Bogota where the famous Chibchas lived. This race of Indians were highly civilized, built roads and bridges and wore expensive weavers and potters and notable for their artistic gold work.

After much tramping over difficult trails, for they had to walk, Quenda's men began to die from privation and fever. The remnant left finally halted, unable to proceed farther, when they came to an un-navigable river. Suddenly in their despair they espied on the banks of this deep river bags of salt, and they knew they must be close to a settlement, hidden somewhere in the jungle. Next they saw an Indian emerge around a bend in the stream, paddling against the current. Out-numbered, the Indian was forced to make landing and to disclose where the settlement lay.

Traditional Exile of King

In some way he was able to get word to his people of what had happened and that the white men were lying in wait for the Zipa. Then, his duty to his people finished, the boatman told the Spaniards he was the Zipa, and was thereupon killed. Far up in the highlands of Bogota, which in Chibcha means the "City of the Kings," the real Zipa went into exile immediately, and has remained so to this day. Nor is he allowed to disclose his identity until the Chibcha Kingdom has been restored. The Chibcha method of choosing an heir to their throne is unique. The Zipa's heir is always the eldest son of the eldest sister, or the king's nephew, instead of the king's eldest son, as is ordinarily the custom in monarchial systems.

This present Tao, who posed for a time as Emilio C. Diaz, 100 La Salle Street, Manhattan, only to move a little later to another address, is kindly in bearing, according to the report of the few who have seen him; modest and extremely reticent and about 28 years old.

In the office of the Commissioner

of Parks, where the artist is known only as Emilio Diaz, they blithely gave him address—the last one he had given them as 553 Riverside Drive. No such number exists. The park board expressed themselves frankly pleased over the new incinerators. But the Tao has been ordered to move on.

"Why, these new incinerators are indestructible," declared John M. Hart, secretary to the Commissioner of Parks. "Got those green tin cans beat all to pieces. These new ones though look like the vegetation of the park, and besides the children cannot tip them over. We like them so well," he continued, "that we ordered 60 one time and paid \$15 apiece for them. They are cheap at that. We'll take all we can get. The one in Union Square is seven feet high and 30 inches across."

"No sir-ee," ejaculated Mr. Hart, "we don't ask him how he makes the material. You don't feel like asking one of those Indians that sort of thing. He is almost silent when he comes here. Only been here twice in the whole time, and then a woman came with him, slight like himself, very bronze and shorter than he. She does all the talking, and she is a good business woman. When he does speak, though, it is excellent English. We haven't the slightest idea where he makes the incinerators, and we don't ask any questions. When they are ready he delivers them in an automobile."

Disappearing into an inner room

the secretary returned bearing an electric lamp and a miniature incinerator in the form of a frog. The original of the frog form has found a permanent home in the garden of

know where he was, not even his mother.

Slowly he began to plan out a way to make his living while in this voluntary exile. He knew the Indian secrets of coloring and plastic cement. By shoveling cement on the roads he got practical experience. With the money he earned he took a correspondence course in concrete engineering. At last he was able to combine the Indian secret of coloring with the white man's science and produced a plastic cement that could withstand fire and remain beautiful.

Wherever he goes his uncle follows him. The Tao himself does not know the name under which the uncle goes, or where he lives or when he may expect a visit from him.

Like all young men who come to America, the Tao became very businesslike at one time and thought to use the name "Tao & Co." in connection with his cement articles. No sooner had he started to operate under that name than his uncle appeared to him and forbade him to use the name "Tao" in any business connection. He is subject at all times to the dictates of this uncle traveling incognito, and where he will go from New York only the uncle knows. A year in one place seems to be about the limit. He has left New York City.

Dr. Harold Davis Emerson of Brooklyn, one of the few in the United States who has the friendship of the Tao. The lamp bore this inscription: "Zipas 1450-1598. In Memoriam," followed by the crossed circle identifying sign.

The original sign of Bogota's king, the Zipa, had been a crescent and a crown. After the tragedy at the river the Chibchas put an arrow through the crown, thus the circle with the line through it is the present sign.

When only a boy of 16 this thirty-seventh Tao began his exile and his wanderings, never staying long in any one place. He is heir to the salt mines of Zipaquira, and to the famous emerald mines of Colombia.

One day when he was 16 he sat dreaming by the self-same river where long ago the tell-tale salt bags had revealed his people to the Spaniards. As with many thrones this one has its influential person in the background, who actually does most of the governing. This time it is the Tao's uncle, who has followed

him since the day he came to him on the river bank.

That day the uncle told him he was next in line as the Tao. Told him the secrets of the ancient Zipas and placed on his finger a beautiful gold ring, on which glittered emeralds forming a crown and a crescent. Engraved on this ring are two words, "Bogota" and "Chibcha."

"How can I go?" inquired the bewildered boy. "I have no money."

"You are young and healthy," replied the uncle, "and there is no water between here and the United States. If you make good, all the other things will be given you that mark you as the king," he told him.

Knew Indian Secrets

So it was that the young lad made his way through Central America, up through Mexico to New Orleans, where he worked on the roads shoveling cement. None of his family

had seen him since he left New Orleans.

He had seen him since he left New Orleans.

He had seen him since he left New Orleans.

He had seen him since he left New Orleans.

He had seen him since he left New Orleans.

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The Inspiration

(From American Times-Record)
Savannah, Ga.

THE story of how Sam Walter Foss came to write "The House by the Side of the Road" is interesting and contains a little lesson in human kindness.

Foss was tramping in New England. Tired he sought the shade of a tree along the roadside. Nearby was a crude sign which read, "There is a spring here; if you are thirsty, drink." A little farther on was a bench on which was written, "Sit down and rest if you are tired." A basket of apples was placed near with the sign, "If you like apples, help yourself."

Who had placed the signs there? Foss sought the owner and found a kindly-faced old man.

"Well," the old man said, "we had water plenty and I thought it would be a good thing to share it with thirsty travelers. This is a pleasant spot to rest so I brought down an old bench from the attic. We have more apples than we can dispose of, so Ma and I thought it would be nice to divide with others, so we bring some down every day. It seems to do good so we kept it up."

A MAN, according to a contribution by G. W. S., inquired of a Pomona (Calif.) real estate man regarding the opportunities for a "young man starting out in business" there, whereupon he invested \$60,000 in a jewelry establishment and went to work. The man was 34.

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STORE WORKERS TRADE SCHOOL ADDS TO COURSE

Employees and Executives
Benefit by Winter Course
Conducted by Chamber

Enlargement of the curriculum of the Merchants' Institute of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, for the fall and winter courses to store employees and executives, has been determined upon by the committee of merchants having charge of the educational policies and other work of the Institute. New courses have been adopted and instructors selected, according to the formal announcement of the second series of courses for store employees, just issued by the board.

The first series of courses, completed last spring, proved of wide interest and great value to store employees, the retail stores co-operating to give, at nominal cost, series of courses in the fundamentals of salesmanship during business hours and other subjects evenings. About 327 persons took the courses last spring. The Institute is said to be the first of its kind in the United States.

Because of the success and interest in the courses, it has been determined to provide new courses, including one on current business events for executives only; one on English composition and a third on readings in literature, the latter two being for either executives or non-executives or both. Courses in short-hand and filing will also be arranged if sufficient interest is shown among store employees, in which case they would also be new courses, for the Institute.

Ralph B. Wilson, vice-president of Babson's Statistical Organization, has been secured as instructor for the current business events course of eight meetings to be held between 12:30 and 2 p. m. on Mondays, with luncheon as an additional feature. Mr. Wilson has taught in three of the leading universities of the country. He was formerly chairman of the faculty and head of the Department of Economics and Finance at the College of Business Administration of Boston University. Last spring he gave a course in business fundamentals for the Merchants' Institute, at which store executives registered and attended.

Miss Caroline M. Doonan of Newton High School has been selected to teach the English composition course of eight meetings between 6:30 and 7:30 p. m. Fridays at the R. H. White Co. store. It is planned to have a course of six meetings in readings in literature, on Wednesday evenings, from 6:30 to 7:30 p. m. when it is hoped to have several readers of considerable reputation read selections from the best literature.

In addition to the current business events course for executives, a course in history of costume is also to be given for executives only, in four or five meetings at the Boston Art Museum, Fridays, between 10 and 11 a. m. Miss Margaret Winter of the museum is to be the instructor, discussing the dress and costume of the periods which have made the most outstanding contribution to the present styles.

Other courses include elementary textiles in eight meetings at the Gilchrist Company store, Tuesdays, between 6:30 and 7:30 p. m. with Miss Edith Brownlee as instructor; care of fabrics in eight meetings, Fridays, 6:30 to 7:30 p. m. with Mrs. Gladys Beckett Jones of the Garland School of Home Making as instructor, at the Garland School; color, line, and design in eight meetings.

Co-operative Marketing Makes Long Stride in Past Few Years

Problems, Policies and Methods Are Discussed by Economists, Specialists and Others at Institute at Connecticut Agricultural College

STORRS, Conn., Aug. 16 (Special)—Problems, policies and methods of co-operative marketing associations were discussed from many angles at today's sessions of the New England School and Institute of Co-operative Marketing which got under way at the Connecticut Agricultural College yesterday afternoon with a delegation of business specialists, officers and members of farmers' co-operative organizations present. This Institute, the first of its kind ever held in New England, will continue through Friday of this week. Following several addresses in the afternoon by authorities in co-operative marketing, Dr. Charles Lewis Beach, president of the college, formally welcomed members of the Institute to Storrs at the evening session held in the Storrs Community House. He was followed by Prof. J. G. Davis, head of the department of agricultural economics in the college, and chairman of the committee in charge of the Institute.

Specialists Speak
Those who spoke in the opening afternoon session include A. W. McKay, marketing specialist for the United States Department of Agriculture; A. V. Swarthout, agricultural economist for the United States Department of Agriculture; and A. E. Cane, professor of agricultural economics in Massachusetts Agricultural College.

The large increase in membership and in the amount of business done by farmers' associations in recent years was brought out in the address on "Recent Developments and Present Trends in Co-operative Marketing" by Mr. McKay. "From 5424 co-operative associations in 1915 to 11,000 in 1925 shows the growth in these organizations," said Mr. McKay, "or from a business of \$686,000,000 in 1915 to \$2,400,000,000 in 1925. Membership in the same length of time increased from 651,000 to over 2,000,000. At the present time, approximately one-third of the co-operative business of the country is transacted by 100 large associations. Five or six have an annual

ings, Mondays, from 6:30 to 7:30 p. m., at the Jordan, Marsh Co. store, with Miss Helen Boyd of Vassar College as instructor; effective speaking, in 10 consecutive evenings opening Sept. 27, at 3 Head Place, with Martin Luther as instructor; and, finally, the understanding of men and women, by Prof. Irving C. Whittemore of Boston University.

B. & M. WILL ADD 10 LOCOMOTIVES

Big "Switchers" of Modern
Type Ordered—To Speed
Freight Handling

The purchase of 10 big switching locomotives by the Boston & Maine Railroad, among the most powerful in the service of American railroads, and intended for operation in connection with the program of George Hannauer, president of the road, to speed up freight shipments in all directions, was announced today.

The new engines, which will be of the 3-wheel 2-cylinder type, will have devices for increased efficiency enabling them to produce a tractive power of 54,000 pounds, equivalent to the energy of 1500 horses, which would make a line almost three miles long.

With steam pressure at 250 pounds, equal to the highest in general service on any American railroad, equipped with feed water heaters, limited cut-off, and thermosiphon devices, these big switchers will weigh 118½ tons. They are the first bought by the Boston & Maine in five years, and will be assigned for duty at the new classification yards at Mechanicsville, N. Y., White River Junction, Vt., Westboro, N. H., and Boston, and at Lowell, Lawrence, Deerfield, Salem and Springfield.

The Baldwin Locomotive Company will build the new switchers. The order, which was placed after two months' negotiation with Baldwin and other companies, had the personal interest of President Samuel M. Vauclain of Baldwin, who acted as head salesman for his company in the conference with Mr. Hannauer. A. W. Munster, purchasing agent, and Lawrence Richardson, mechanical superintendent of the Boston & Maine.

To the layman the details of a locomotive's construction are largely lost in the play of cylinders, valve travel, driving wheels, steam, and the rest of it, but all this with these new 3-wheel switchers will be the latest word in efficient locomotive performance for switching service.

The 350-pound pressure will be 50 to 75 pounds greater than the pressure on most locomotives of this type. The feed water heater—usual equipment on switching locomotives—will serve to increase the fuel efficiency by utilizing exhaust steam to heat the feed water entering the boiler; the limited cut-off feature will serve to stop the waste of workable steam, making these two-cylinder engines equivalent to most three-cylinder locomotives of comparable size, and the thermosiphon device which at first will be applied to only two of the engines, will increase the efficiency and enlarge the capacity of the boilers.

As an indication of the size of the new switchers, the tender will weigh 237,000 pounds; the tender will have a capacity of 10,000 gallons of water and 15 tons of coal; the diameter of the driving wheels will be 51 inches, and the grate area will be 47 square feet.

SENECA COPPER SHARES LOSS
The Seneca Copper Mining Company reports the loss of \$95,349 for the second quarter, or from July 1 to Sept. 30, but before depreciation and depletion charges. In the corresponding quarter last year, the loss was \$59,810 before depreciation, depletion and tax reserves.

ABOUT 50,000 ATTEND EVENTS AT BENNINGTON

Letter From President Coolidge on Significance of
Famous Battle Read

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 17 (Special)—Fully 50,000 people participated yesterday afternoon in the final program of Bennington's four-day sesquicentennial celebration, a military parade, which required 45 minutes to pass a given point, opened the afternoon program and was followed by exercises at the battle monument with James C. Colgate, of Old Bennington presiding.

Two hundred members of the 1927 Vermont Legislature, state officials, pages and State House employees held a reunion in the auditorium of the Second Congregational Church. Lieut.-Gov. E. Hollister Jackson of Barre presided.

Pageant Presented
The fourth presentation of the historical pageant was made last night as the closing event of the sesquicentennial. It was attended by an audience of nearly 10,000 persons. A letter from President Coolidge, read at the afternoon exercises, said: "Writing to John Spargo, president of the Vermont Sesquicentennial Commission, President Coolidge said: 'It is with deep regret that I have been compelled to write you regarding the cordiality extended by the sesquicentennial commission. I am always glad to revisit my native State, but it would have been a particular pleasure to join with you in commemorating the Battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777, marking as it does an event vital in the history of the Revolution and in the founding of our Nation.'

To a generation only just emerging from a struggle which involved millions of men and resources and most beyond comprehension, it is perhaps difficult to comprehend how decisive this battle was. On the one side the untrained militia of New England, on the other a mixed force of British, Hessians, Indians, hardly more than 3500 in all, yet no single engagement of the World War was more far reaching in its effect, more potent in the determination of final victory. Upon the battle rested the fate of Burgoyne's army and probably of the Revolution. His success would have opened the way down the Hudson, his defeat would be followed by surrender.

Even Greater Effect
"Great as was its immediate bearing upon the military history of the world, this battle had a greater effect upon the spirit and morale of the American cause. Forgetting the bitter differences with stronger colonies which had led even to violence and bloodshed, and the recognition of an independent state, the men of Vermont fought side by side with those of New Hampshire and Massachusetts in defense of their liberties.

"And while we pay just tribute to the bravery and courage which turned back in disaster an invading force, let us remember that here was exemplified as well that higher courage, that finer bravery which lays aside all thought of selfish advantage of sectional interest when American ideals are in peril or our institutions threatened. It is this spirit of self-sacrifice to the common good which has made our country great today, and upon which our future must depend."

PROGRAM ARRANGED FOR WOMEN'S CLUBS

New Hampshire Federation
Chairmen Meet

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 17 (Special)—Law enforcement, citizenship and home-making, a trinity of purposes, will be stressed by the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs during the coming year, according to plans outlined this afternoon by Mrs. George F. Morris of Lancaster, president of the federation, and a group of chairmen.

Mrs. Morris said that it is not alone the liquor laws that should engage the attention of the people. "Every law on our statute books, which is not enforced," she stated, "if they are poor laws, they should be repealed. It would be as important for the Legislature to spend time getting laws off the books as on."

In referring to the citizenship work, Mrs. Morris said that her husband, Judge George F. Morris, of the United States District Court, had expressed a willingness to co-operate with the Americanization workers to the extent of allowing brief exercises and all activities of the company the salute to the flag would be a part of the ceremony.

J. OGDEN ARMOUR HAS PASSED ON

CHICAGO, Aug. 16 (AP)—J. Ogden Armour has passed on in London, according to a cablegram received here by Lester Armour, eldest son of Philip D. Armour Sr., founder of the great Armour & Co. packing industry. He sacrificed his senior year in Yale because of his father's desire to give him an early training in the business of the great business enterprise. He assumed complete control in 1901. Under his direction the volume of Armour & Co.'s business grew from \$182,000,000 a year to more than \$1,000,000,000 a year, and his activities of the company were greatly expanded and developed.

Mr. Armour had extensive business activities. He was a director of several large railroads and financial institutions, among them the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, the National City Bank of New York, the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, the Hibernian Banking Association of Chicago, and the Northwestern and National Insurance Company of Milwaukee. He also established Armour & Co. Ltd., of London. Business took most of his time and he devoted little attention to society although grand opera was his one diversion.

by his father. He made large donations to relief work of every kind, but never allowed his name to become public in these transactions. Armour Institute of Technology benefited by his generosity. When the school needed more he purchased an 80-acre golf links in the South Shore district at a reported price of \$1,000,000 and announced his intention of building a new home for the school on it.

ORDERS URGED TO CO-OPERATE

Fraternal Congress Hears
Address by Woodmen
Circle President

Members of the National Fraternal Congress, which convened Monday at the Hotel Statler, today listened to committee reports and addresses by leaders of the fraternal movement. Harry F. Atwood of Chicago, speaking on the Constitution of the United States, emphasized the fact that the authors of the Constitution seemed to understand clearly the meaning and importance of the law.



MRS. MARY E. LAROCCA
Of Omaha, National President, Woodmen Circle.

of the "golden mean" and applied it effectively to government.

In stressing the point of co-operation among the affiliated societies, Mrs. Mary E. LaRocca, president of the Woodmen Circle, an organization numbering more than 235,000 women, said in part:

"In this progressive age there is no reason why affiliated societies do not co-operate in their joint or in their separate activities."

"All around us upon the activities of the business world are written the words 'change, change, change.' After all each society is but the corporate channel through which the business of the members is conducted. And the will of the members should be obeyed if possible. However it is also our duty as officers to educate the membership so that their decisions can be changed if necessary."

Illustrating the fact that fraternal societies are engaged in a business which has already assumed gigantic proportions, Mrs. LaRocca advocated their development in pace with modern business standard of measurement or attempt to retard the growth of more progressive societies.

NEW RELIEF WORK AT ART MUSEUM

Piece From Palmyrene Monument
Is Gift

In the collection of classical sculpture at the Museum of Fine Arts is a beautiful piece of relief work from Palmyra, a Palmyrene monument, of the early part of the third century, the gift of Edward Perry Warren, it is in contrast to the hundreds of reliefs which may be seen in western collections of ancient classical art in the fine rendering of the handsome oriental features of a woman, the effective drapery folds and the delicate jewelry, showing the Palmyrene art at its best, the soft cream-colored sandstone having been preserved almost without a blemish.

On it is the inscription in Greek—

Playgrounds of Boston Active With Programs to Close Season

Children Take Part in Events—Six Hold Exercises
Today, Two Took Place Yesterday—Parents
and Friends Look On Proudly

Playground children are giving at their various playgrounds the annual entertainment for parents and friends which is the climax of the summer season, or are getting ready to do so in a few days.

The Cyrus Alger, Bigelow, John W. Murphy, Hillside, and Phillips Brooks playgrounds, each gave their entertainments this afternoon in the assembly hall of the nearest school building. Harbor View and McConnell Park playgrounds held theirs yesterday. Programs varied according to the interests of the children and their teacher-leaders. There were little plays, dances, songs and games.

Sometimes part of the exercises were held in the school yard, being of a nature that could not very well be carried out indoors. There were also exhibitions of handwork done by the children during the summer in what are known as the quiet periods which alternate with the more active. The children sewed, embroidered, made and furnished doll houses, dressed dolls, whittled toys and did various other things suited to little folk on playgrounds. Yesterday there was a tournament

NEGROES PLAN WORLD CONGRESS

New York Sessions to Further
Pan-African Movement
in All Lands

More than 40 delegates representing Negro societies of Massachusetts will attend the Fourth Pan-African Congress to be held in New York City, Aug. 21 to 24, according to Miss Nadine Wright, Cambridge, chairwoman of the committee which is appointing the local delegates. The Congress will be attended by representatives from all over the world including Gold Coast, British West Africa, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, French Africa, Belgian Congo, Guadeloupe, and the United States.

The object of the Pan-African Congress according to Miss Wright is to spread information and work toward a wider acquaintance of the leaders among the people of the colored race, to draw the Negro's problems and interests in all parts of the world into a common cause so that they may be met with united efforts, and to further the Pan-African movement which is intended to help Negroes improve the conditions in their present homes.

In discussing the Pan-African Congress, the local leader of the movement emphasized the eight topics designated by the committee as the greatest needs of the colored people: A voice in their own government; the right of access to the land and its resources; trial by juries of their peers under established forms of law; free elementary education for all, broad training in modern industry and technique; higher training of selected talent; development of Africa for the benefit of Africans; abolition of the slave trade and the liquor traffic; abolition of war and the organization of commerce and industry with increased co-operation of capital and labor.

"The congress will convene in one of the Negro churches of Harlem with no settled procedure or form," Miss Wright said. "It will be primarily a sort of Chautauque, where definite information concerning Africa will be discussed. The present conditions will be explained by representative Africans, of groups and classes of every race and locality. African literature, education, art and literature in Africa, the slave trade, dispersed children, and political partition of Africa, economic development, the importance of Africa in the world and its future."

"The thing that the coming congress is aiming to do is to place a 'back to Africa' movement. Miss Wright stated that the aim of the congress is to develop an international sentiment on the Negro's problems by exposing them fully to view."

Explaining the origin of the congress, Miss Wright said that the first plans were outlined in 1900 during a Pan-American conference attended by such well-known leaders of the colored race as Colver Taylor, the musical composer of London, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the Congolese leader, Alexander Walters and T. J. Coloway. She referred to Dr. DuBois as the present leader of colored activities and the foremost interpreter of Negro thought.

"The fruition of the hopes expressed at the London meeting was the First Pan-African Congress which took place in 1919 in Paris, the local leader continued. "Since then there have been two other Pan-African congresses. The congress of 1921 met in Paris; the third met in Lisbon, Portugal in 1925."

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On it is the inscription in Greek—

Athalia, Daughter of Malchos, Happy One, Follower of the language used by the more highly educated persons of Palmyra, the usual written language of the populace being Aramaic, which was made up of Arabic, Aramaic, Greek and Roman elements.

Palmyra, an oasis of the Syrian desert at the junction of two great caravan trade routes, was a rich, commercial center in early Roman imperial days, and later became an important outpost of the Roman empire during the Parthian wars of the third century. A. D. It was the home of the famous Queen Zenobia, whose ambition for an independent eastern empire embracing Syria, Arabia and Egypt was early cut short, when, in A. D. 272 the Emperor Aurelian captured and destroyed the city, sending the queen and son to Rome as captives.

NAVAL RESERVE UNIT PRAISED

Admiral Andrews Commends
Second Battalion
as "First in Merit"

A message of commendation for the efficiency which "has made the Second Battalion first in merit in the entire United States Naval Reserve" has been written by Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, Commandant of the First Naval District, to Lieut.-Commander Leo J. Broderick, U. S. N. R., of Lynn, commanding the Second Battalion of the United States Naval Reserve Force.

Commenting on the results attained by Commander Broderick's battalion, Admiral Andrews says in part: "The Commandant takes great pleasure in commending you, and through you, the entire command of officers and men of the Second Battalion whose attention to duty, co-operation and conscientious efforts have made the Second Battalion first in merit in the entire United States Naval Reserve."

"I am very gratified at the excellent results attained."

Excellence of Command
Lieut. Abner J. McKean, U. S. N. R., of 18 Endicott Street, Cliftondale, has also been commended for the excellence of command by Admiral Andrews. The letter of commendation reads in part: "On July 27, 1927 the Secretary of the Navy approved of the recommendations of the President, Naval Reserve Inspection Board, contained in the report of the board covering its inspection during the fiscal year 1927, which assigned to the Fourteenth Fleet Division, Second Battalion at Lynn, the third highest final merit of the 147 Fleet Divisions in the United States Fleet Naval Reserve."

"The Commandant takes great pleasure in commending you, and through you, the entire command of officers and men of the Fourteenth Fleet Division for the excellent showing made by your organization which warranted such a high final merit. Such results can only be obtained through systematic training, conscientious effort and a high degree of morale and esprit de corps."

MUSIC COURSE GIVEN BY RADIO

(Continued from Page 1)

schools reported opening the school building in the evening for radio programs, in which parents and neighbors participated.

Asked for an estimate of the value of the programs in stimulating the teaching of music appreciation, five superintendents said it was "unsatisfactory" or "slight," three that there was nothing decisive and the remainder that it was "good" or "excellent."

Reports stated that the radiocasts were helping teachers to clearer distinction between the artistic and the technical; that the children enjoyed them so much they were making radio booklets at home; that there was decidedly more interest in the school in fact, and that the children had been roused to great interest in the study of composers, instruments, and so on. Some schools said that another year, would find them better equipped to benefit by the programs.

But five superintendents thought that the interest in good music developed in the pupils as a result of these programs was unsatisfactory or indifferent. On the other hand, some teachers reported that pupils were voluntarily turning from jazz to good music, and that good music was coming to be a subject of conversation among the children, and discussion among the children, and was coming to be a significant feature of their daily lives.

Aids Leisure Time
Superintendents emphasized that in many instances it gave the children their only opportunity to hear good music, that it developed standards and carried over into all the work of the school, especially oral and written expression, social studies, art, handwriting, spelling, and encouraged development of particular pupil interests.

"On the whole," Mr. Light says, "we find nothing discouraging and much to justify this attempt, the first, as far as we know, by a state department to stimulate public school music and to help develop a liking for music of worth by radio."

BANK TREASURER NAMED
MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 17 (AP)—Norwin S. Bean, former chief examiner for the Federal Farm Loan Bureau, and national bank examiner in New England for 20 years, was elected yesterday treasurer of the Manchester Savings Bank. He also was named as a trustee of the institution, the oldest savings bank in the State.

OFFER REWARD IN BOMB CASE

Governor Assures Sacco-
Vanzetti Juror That
State Is Active

Following the meeting with his executive council at noon Governor Fuller announced that he had been authorized to offer a reward of \$1000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the persons responsible for the bomb explosion which wrecked the house of Lewis J. McHardy, one of the jurors in the Sacco-Vanzetti trial. The Governor had previously assured Mr. McHardy that the Commonwealth would do all that it could to apprehend those responsible.

Governor Assures Repayment
Taking cognizance of the bomb explosion that wrecked Mr. McHardy's home, Governor Fuller dispatched a letter to him expressing his sympathy, offering him personal services, and giving assurance that the juror would be reimbursed by the State for the loss of his house.

The Governor deplored in his letter that there were in the Commonwealth "elementary Americanism" which threaten and coerce Government and court officials. Such methods," he said, "accomplish nothing more than to injure the good name of our State and work hardship on a patriotic citizen like yourself and the members of your family."

Two other angles growing out of the Sacco-Vanzetti case yesterday took place at the courthouse.

The four justices necessary to form the full bench of the Supreme Court took unanimous action on the bills of exceptions granted by Judge George A. Sanderson of the Supreme Court and Judge Webster Thayer of the Superior Court. For more than four hours the attorney for Sacco and Vanzetti and the Attorney-General presented facts and arguments for and against the granting of these two bills, which, if granted, will mean a further review of the case. A decision is expected from the Supreme Court by the end of the week.

In the Municipal Court two men arrested Sunday, when Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers attempted to hold a meeting on the Common without a permit, were both sentenced to jail terms.

Powers Haggood, a graduate of Harvard, who was fined \$20 for speaking without a permit on Sunday and who had been rearrested after being fined on the charge of rioting because he continued to speak after being arrested on the Common, was found guilty of the same offense and sentenced to six months in the House of Correction.

Sosimo Varvarioti was sentenced to nine months in the House of Correction for rioting, for an assault on an officer, and an attempt to rescue a prisoner. Both men appealed. Another angle arising from the Sacco-Vanzetti case was the granting of permission for the defense committee to hold a meeting in a private hall, obtained through the intervention of the American Civil Liberties Union. The owner of the Scenic Temple, 12 Berkeley Street, at first had refused to rent his hall to the committee because of an anonymous telephone call warning him not to do so, but upon the assurance of Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police, who was appealed to by a member of the Civil Liberties Union, he agreed to rent the hall for Thursday.

Fund of \$50,000 Is Started to Aid Fairbanks Homestead

(Continued from Page 1)

some reason, was not done. Nor are any two windows in the house precisely alike, so that the whole curiosity effect is one of a homestead whose builders were not oppressed by the dictates of architectural inflexibility, but who made the most of their freedom to build quite as they wished.

Kitchen Floor Depressed a Foot
The front doorway is typically low and leads into an entrance hall slightly wider a mere three and one-half feet deep. But so small an entry, by the magic of old-time builders, sufficient to enable five doors to open into it. The floor of the kitchen is a foot and more lower than the floor of its adjoining room. A square log was early placed in the doorway and the passing feet of generations were to wear it to a smooth deep hollow step.

In some ways the parlor, whose walls were plastered, has a more modern air than its companion rooms. From the fireplace hangs the traditional wooden crane, 5 feet long, which in older days held the suspended greasy lamp, and illuminated the long winter nights.

Among previous occupants it was a custom to keep one upper chamber with its bed freshly made and some pieces of correct and elegant attire roundabout in view in order that the chance guest might find a room not cold and cheerless and be-

WITHIN 620 MILES OF PACIFIC GOAL

(Continued from Page 1)

Hawaii. The giant Pöcker plane in which they made their air voyage now rests in its hangar near the landing field.

After-the-theater crowds in Honolulu journeyed virtually en masse to the army aviation field, dinner jackets mingling with overalls, and evening gowns with cotton dresses in the gathering throngs.

Two Planes Forced Back May Make Second Attempt

MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, Oakland, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Dallas Spirit and the Oklahoma, the two planes left behind in the Dole air race to Hawaii, after being forced to return, will make another attempt in the near future.

Capt. William P. Erwin, pilot of the Dallas Spirit, announced definitely he would fly to Honolulu regardless of the outcome of the Dole prize. He said the accident to his plane would have no effect on his world cruise plans.

If all the fliers now in the air reach Honolulu, still will make the journey as a lap of his world attempt, and if they fail he will make the hop as a contestant for the Dole prize, he said. He will not leave, however, until those in the air have landed. The wind tipped away a portion of the fabric on the fuselage of the Texan's plane, forcing him back.

It was announced a frozen cylinder caused the Oklahoma to return to the field.

Representatives of the backers of the big monoplane said that if the other contestants fail in their efforts a new motor will be installed in the ship and the plane sent off in a second attempt to reach the island. Should the other contestants reach the island, they added, they have no plans for the future.

87 GO ON TO COLLEGE

Reports from college entrance examinations indicate that 37 members of the last graduating class of Hingham School will enter college this fall. It was announced at the school today. Its own fall term will begin Sept. 21. The summer school will close Sept. 2.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy; probably a shower or late tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh south winds. Southern New England: Partly cloudy; moderate to fresh south winds; probably occasional showers tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; cooler breezes from the southwest and west winds.

Official Temperatures
(at a standard time 75th meridian)
Albany 82 Memphis 73
Albany City 82 Montreal 72
Boston 82 New Orleans 82
Buffalo 82 Philadelphia 82
Chicago 82 Pittsburgh 82
Cincinnati 82 Portland, Me. 82
Des Moines 82 Portland, Ore. 82
Eastport 82 San Francisco 82
El Salvador 82 St. Paul 82
Hatteras 82 Seattle 82
Helen 82 Washington 82
Kansas City 82
Los Angeles 82

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday, 1:31 p. m. Thursday, 1:55 a. m.
Light at vehicles at 7:14 p. m.

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PERSONS with the best trained minds invariably appreciate the value of first class merchandise. Whether you are using your car for pleasure or duty we know that you will appreciate the sense of security that dependable Kelly equipment gives you. Kelly Springfield tires represent the finest in manufacturing methods and materials, and deliver excellent service.

Why not call us the next time you need tires? You will find our prices and service most satisfactory.

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Opposite Fenway Park Phone: KENmore 9400-9401

Cities Told That Cut Rate Taxes Place Heavier Burden on Future

Competition Between Cities and States to Draw Industries Means Restriction of Tax Base, Says Professor Bullock, and Is Wrong

An illuminating history of taxation, and analysis of its trend with relation to expenditures, prepared by Prof. Charles J. Bullock, chairman of the Harvard University Committee on Economic Research, and tax expert for the special New Hampshire commission on tax reform, was delivered at the National Convention of Real Estate Boards at Seattle, Wash.

The article, so well known to the service of the Christian Science Monitor in connection with its survey on the trend of expenditures and taxes in the various states of the Union that this newspaper is printing it practically complete in five installments. The final one follows.

By PROF. CHARLES J. BULLOCK

I have said nothing in disparagement of tax reform, but have warned you that it will not help real estate unless public expenditures can be brought under control. If the prospect is unpromising it is all that the facts warrant. The fundamental problem, I repeat, is one of expenditure and not of taxation.

The outlook for real estate is not brightened by another factor, to which all too little attention is usually given; namely, competition between states and cities to attract people and wealth, and industry, by offering more favorable conditions of taxation. This tendency is nothing new, but it seems to have gained force in recent years as a result of organized activity similar to that which has helped to increase public expenditure.

Tax laws intended to attract manufacturing industries, incorporated companies of all descriptions, and moneyed capital, are no novelty in the United States; and efforts of municipalities to secure residents and industries by offering inducements authorized or not authorized by law, are all too familiar to students of taxation.

But one state has recently amended its constitution so as to prohibit its legislature from even imposing taxes on incomes and inheritances; and the influence of this action has been felt in many other states which have been trying to improve their systems of taxation. It is also a fact that in towns and cities in all parts of the country there are now committees, boards, chambers, and foundations, many of them, I suppose, receiving the support of real estate interests, which are working industriously to attract industries, and in this laudable effort are advertising as never before, advantage offered in the way of taxation.

Some things that are offered: Low valuations on buildings, total exemption of machinery and stocks of goods, co-operation between tax officials and new industries, exemption of such industries for periods of five or ten years, exemption of manufacturing capital employed within the state, and other things with which most of you are probably familiar are the bait offered by booklets, circulars and newspaper advertisements broadcast throughout the nation.

We are faced, therefore, not only with organized efforts to increase public expenditure but also with organized activity designed to ward off narrowing and reducing the basis of taxation.

Since no state and no municipality would benefit by such measures if all states and municipalities offered inducements exactly similar in kind and degree, it is obvious that the net effect is to attract industries, people and wealth to those places which outdo the others. Competition, therefore, tends to become increasingly severe; and in proportion as the work becomes better organized and financed it constitutes more and more of an obstacle to tax reform.

When a city can advertise that a manufacturer with \$200,000 of capital will receive exemptions and other advantages in taxation which will save him \$40,000 in 10 years, it is easy for him to figure that by locating in that city the taxes he will save will, with the accumulating interest, amount to \$50,000 and will enable him to write off 25 per cent of his plant within a decade. In cities that play this game with the most success some advantage doubtless accrues to real estate, but for real estate the country over the final outcome must be a loss.

Sees Tax Bases Growing Narrower

What used to be a condition of no great importance and of a sporadic nature is tending to become a systematic and widespread movement which bodes no good for the future. If it continues, the basis of taxation will be continually narrowed, and there can be no doubt as to what class of property will be injuriously affected thereby.

Looking at the matter broadly and ignoring the advantage that may accrue in some localities, it is obvious that the exemption game, whatever its momentary attraction, is not one which the owner of real estate can play with advantage to himself. For many years state and local taxation has been honeycombed with exemptions that reduce the amount of taxable property and increase the burden falling upon real estate.

With such forces, owners of real estate have no community of interest, and against them they should, both in the interest of real estate and in the public interest, make ceaseless opposition. Even at some immediate cost, real estate interests should insist that the exemption of property yielding private gain is contrary to public interest and should be brought to an end.

This does not mean that all property should be subject to a general property tax levied at a uniform rate, for such a method of taxation has never worked and is not likely to be brought to an end.

Need to Diversify Methods

It does mean that what we need is reasonable and practicable methods of securing from every one a fair contribution to public charges by such diversified methods as best suit the nature of the case. In this direction

certainly, as well as in that of controlling the amount of public expenditure, the true interest of real estate owners lies.

He who buys real estate gives hostages to fortune. His property cannot be removed to another locality and cannot be concealed; he must, therefore, bear a lot and lot with the community of his choice. Since his interests are localized, he must deal with local conditions as he finds them; and he is therefore vulnerable to attack by local projectors, planners, exponents, boomers, boosters and advertisers.

National conditions and the nationwide results of financial policies are in the abstract; but it is the concrete situation facing him in his home town that chiefly concerns him. Only by co-operation on a national scale, through organizations capable of taking the broadest point of view and considering the nationwide effect of policies of local expenditure and taxation, can real estate owners avoid being picked off in detail by the organized forces now campaigning for increased public expenditure and continued narrowing of the basis of taxation.

Makes Another Forecast

Seven years ago last June I addressed the annual convention of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers. The country was on the eve of a great industrial depression. There was a shortage of buildings in most American cities; but construction costs were very high, and money was difficult to obtain. At that moment the real estate owner and operator had so many troubles that municipal taxation constituted one of the least of his problems.

I ventured, however, to tell my hearers that, as the war receded further into history and real estate readjusted itself to peace conditions, they would probably find that their tax problems were more important than ever before. This has proved true.

Today it is safe to make the further forecast that, if existing conditions in municipal expenditure and taxation continue for another seven years, urban real estate will find peace as onerous as war.

Instead of the shortage of buildings which existed in 1920, we now have buildings in plenty, and even to spare. Yet, under the influence of easy money, high-powered salesmanship of security dealers, and a highly organized construction industry which has service to sell and a large overhead to carry, the boom in building construction has continued. How long it will go on, I do not know. This year has brought a decline of activity in cities, which is a healthy symptom; but until money conditions change radically I shall expect to see a large volume of construction maintained.

Warms of Future Burdens

During boom times the increase of real estate taxes has not been felt as seriously as it will be some day when our cities become further overbuilt and rentals and values move as they always have moved under such conditions as will then exist. Just as, in regions affected by the present agricultural depression, farmers are finding their substance devoured by high taxes required to pay for good times in which they indulged during the flush times that came in 1920, so in many of our cities it is easy to foresee a pressure of real estate taxes not pleasant to contemplate.

Somehow, no doubt, the situation will be dealt with when it arises; but I am old enough to recall that 40 years ago, in the decade of the 1880's, cities were still writing off inflated values and were liquidating debts that ought never to have been contracted, although the boom conditions which had made these things necessary had come to an end in 1873 and the worst of the resulting liquidation was probably over by 1879. History never repeats itself precisely, but it does exact severe penalties from those who ignore it. We have been living through the most tremendous boom the construction industry has ever experienced in the United States. Such things always have been followed by a period of reaction; and the only prudent course is to put our house in order while there is yet time.

TEXTILE INSTITUTE SURVEY IS STARTED

Official in Conference With Fall River Mill Men

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 17 (Special).—George A. Sloan, secretary of the Cotton-Textile Institute, is here for conferences with local mill executives, particularly for the benefit of the print cloth members of the association. He is the guest of John H. Holt, treasurer of the Luther Manufacturing Company and a director of the institute.

"This is a particularly fortunate time to discuss with our members in Fall River what has been done and what is in contemplation by our recently formed group of print cloth manufacturers," said Mr. Sloan. "With the cordial support of members of this group, we have undertaken the collection of statistics on a basis which I believe will prove of significant value to our members."

From contacts which the institute has provided here and in other sections of the country, it appears that the industry is keenly receptive to the constructive measures which have been undertaken. I refer to our statistics on production, stock on hand and cost studies that are being made to bring to light more adequate data in the present lines of manufacture and in the development of new uses for textiles."

NEWTON CHILDREN PLAY

Annual field day exercises were held by Newton children this afternoon at the Newton Center Playground, more than 5000 children participating, with the City of Newton Playground Department in charge. A program of athletic contests, sports and games was carried out. The Read Fund picnic takes place Saturday at the Burr Playground.

ART ASSOCIATION PLANS FOR EXHIBIT

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Aug. 17 (Special).—The annual exhibition of the painters' group of the Marble-

head Art Association will be held in Legion Hall, beginning on Saturday, Aug. 20 and will continue until Saturday, Sept. 2, with the exception of Sundays.

Care of Silk Hosiery Is Described by Trade Board

Thousands of small two-page leaflets prepared by the adjusters' group of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, depicting the proper care of silk hosiery, have been printed and distributed to the member stores for free distribution among the public. It is announced by Daniel Bloomfield, manager. It is a continuation of the program of the board to tell the public how to care for merchandise.

Under such conditions, there are few returns to the stores, the public gets greater satisfaction and longer service is obtained from goods purchased, so that ultimate consumers in reality get more for their money, explains Mr. Bloomfield.

What Central Part of Malden Would Look Like Under Town Planner's Arrangement

Plans for development of the city of Malden along the lines evolved by Arthur Shurtleff, town planner, after an exhaustive investigation into the betterment requirements of the city, have taken a forward step as a result of the recommendation submitted by Fred S. Elwell, a member of the City Planning Board, that the city lay a street line immediately for the extension and widening of Dartmouth Street.

The general plan, which has been approved by the City Council, provides for the future widening and extension of streets and the subsequent real estate development, as well as for the location of parks and playgrounds in relation to schools, and similar advantages.

Mr. Elwell's recommendation has already been endorsed by the Malden Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations, and should it be carried out as outlined in Mr. Shurtleff's report, Mr. Elwell says that the opening of the immediate vicinity "would tend to make as fine a municipal center as is had by any city that I know of within the Commonwealth."

To Avoid Slum Trend

Of the necessity for the immediate development of this area, Mr. Shurtleff said:

"The city of Malden should take action regarding the improvement of this tract of land with useful streets at an early moment—first, to hasten the development of this centrally situated area in a direction which will enhance the attractiveness and money-earning capacity of the entire middle section of the city, and second, to prevent the formation there of a slum-like region of property depreciated in value because of internal handicaps of narrow streets and alleys."

The presence of out-of-date and partly dismantled or deserted buildings in this area indicates the loss of earning power which this ground is suffering. On the other hand, the good appearance of the surrounding streets, their active service in business and their development with modern stores and industries indicate the potential opportunities which this contiguous blighted area would possess, if adequate access were provided to it by modern streets.

Parallels Main Street

Dartmouth Street, literally within a stone's throw of Malden's most important business square, runs in a northerly direction from Pleasant Street and parallel to Waverley and Main Streets for a distance of approximately 800 feet, ending at a factory lot. It is the area directly to the north of this street that Mr. Elwell points out should be developed first.

The undeveloped tract comprises roughly three and a half acres which E. A. Perry, Malden business man, purchased recently in an effort to assist the Planning Board and the city to develop the tract along the lines suggested in Mr. Shurtleff's report.

With the widening of Dartmouth Street and its extension through to Mountain Avenue an orderly laying out of the principal streets in a north-and-south and east-and-west direction would be effected. Along Dartmouth Street it is proposed to erect such municipal buildings as schools, a home for aged persons, and an armory. The streets running parallel to Dartmouth on the westerly side would be protected by zoning laws restricting building to apartment houses and residences, Mr. Elwell expects.

STREET WIDENING PROPOSED IN MALDEN BETTERMENT PLAN

Planning Board Member Urges Improvement of Dartmouth Street to Provide Municipal Center and Forestall Depreciation of Close-in Area

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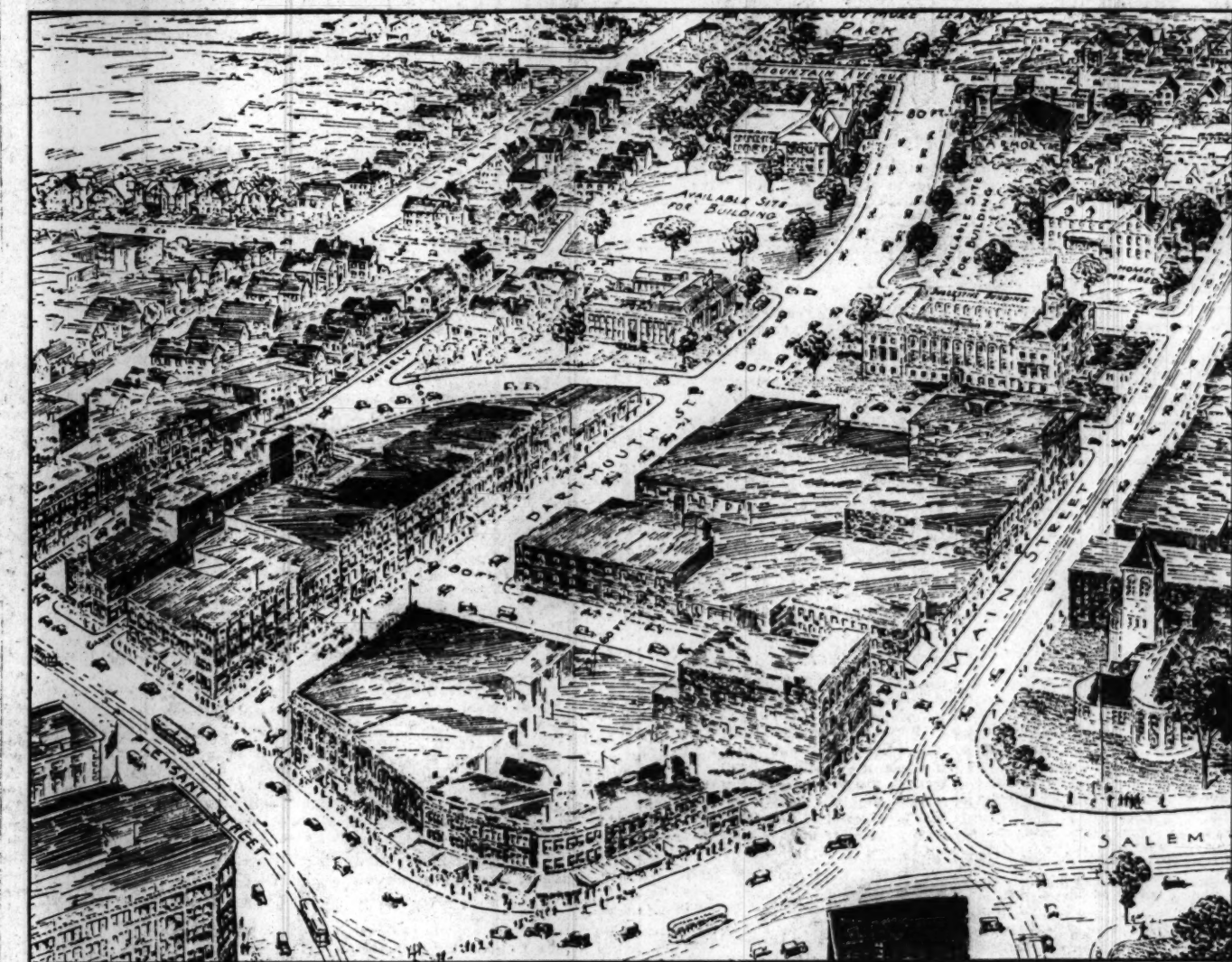
The presence of out-of-date and partly dismantled or deserted buildings in this area indicates the loss of earning power which this ground is suffering. On the other hand, the good appearance of the surrounding streets, their active service in business and their development with modern stores and industries indicate the potential opportunities which this contiguous blighted area would possess, if adequate access were provided to it by modern streets.

Parallels Main Street

Dartmouth Street, literally within a stone's throw of Malden's most important business square, runs in a northerly direction from Pleasant Street and parallel to Waverley and Main Streets for a distance of approximately 800 feet, ending at a factory lot. It is the area directly to the north of this street that Mr. Elwell points out should be developed first.

The undeveloped tract comprises roughly three and a half acres which E. A. Perry, Malden business man, purchased recently in an effort to assist the Planning Board and the city to develop the tract along the lines suggested in Mr. Shurtleff's report.

With the widening of Dartmouth Street and its extension through to Mountain Avenue an orderly laying out of the principal streets in a north-and-south and east-and-west direction would be effected. Along Dartmouth Street it is proposed to erect such municipal buildings as schools, a home for aged persons, and an armory. The streets running parallel to Dartmouth on the westerly side would be protected by zoning laws restricting building to apartment houses and residences, Mr. Elwell expects.



Drawing by Arthur A. Shurtleff, Town Planner, of His Plan for the Development of the City. It Involves the Widening and Extension of Dartmouth Street to Mountain Avenue; the Laying Out of New Streets at Right Angles to Main and Dartmouth Streets, and the Building Up of a Three-Acre Tract of Factory Property, Which Constitutes the Center of This Territory at the Present Time.

PARK THEATER CHANGES HANDS

To Be Link in Motion Picture Chain Operated by Strand Company

The Park Theater in Washington Street has been leased to the Strand Amusement Company of Massachusetts by Clarence R. Edwards, Frederick H. Chase and Raymond McCoolle, special administrators of the estate of Miss Lotta Crabtree. The theater will be operated by the Strand interests as one of their chain of motion picture houses throughout New England on a popular price basis.

The new link in the chain will be renovated, a high priced organ installed, and will be opened to the public on Aug. 23.

The Park Theater was once before used as a "movie" house. That was nearly 10 years ago when the United Artists featured Douglas Fairbanks' productions there. About seven years ago Mr. Erlanger took over the place.

The Park Theater opened on April 14, 1919, when an audience of Boston's best people highly enjoyed Miss Crabtree in "La Cigale." The theater opened under the management of Henry E. Abbey of New York. The Park was what might be called the old Beethoven Hall turned inside out.

As a dramatic house the Park became noted for long runs. Nell Burgess in "The County Fair" ran for 29 weeks and William Hodge enjoyed a long run in "The Man From Home." The Park has had many managers. They included Eugene Tompkins, John Stetson, Jack Crabtree and Rich. Frohman & Harris, the latter having the house at the time it ceased to be a theater of the spoken drama.

Now the Strand Company sees an opportunity of presenting popular priced "movies" to the public in the heart of the motion picture house district.

NEWTON CHILDREN PLAY

Annual field day exercises were held by Newton children this afternoon at the Newton Center Playground, more than 5000 children participating, with the City of Newton Playground Department in charge. A program of athletic contests, sports and games was carried out. The Read Fund picnic takes place Saturday at the Burr Playground.

St. Mihiel Memorial Site Clear and People Ready, Comes Report

Chairman Bacon Writes That Debris Is Removed and That Citizens Await Coming of Legion With Warm Cordiality—Visits Locality

How the people of St. Mihiel, France, are preparing to welcome the American Legion in September and to show their affection and gratitude, Gaspar G. Bacon, State Senator and chairman of the Massachusetts special commission for the erection of the \$15,000 memorial in that city to Massachusetts soldiers, tells in a letter just received.

Mr. Bacon, with Erland F. Fish of Brookline, State Senator, are in St. Mihiel making a preliminary study of the design for the memorial. Other members of the commission are expected soon to visit the site and complete the necessary plans.

Mr. Bacon tells of a visit to St. Mihiel he made last week prior to Mr. Fish's visit.

Finds Warm Cordiality

"I am proud to report to you," he says, "that 5000 good people of the somber city of St. Mihiel in France are anxiously awaiting the pilgrimage of the American Legion in September. In this quaint little city of the Meuse River the feeling of brotherly love for America is everywhere apparent."

"Accompanied by George R. Canty, trade commissioner of the American Embassy in Paris, I visited St. Mihiel. Arriving in Paris the day before, I telegraphed Mayor Taton-Vassal that I would arrive the following day. I told him I was the advance guard of Governor Fuller's special commission to arrange for a suitable war memorial to be erected on St. Mihiel property which had been purchased for this purpose by the State of Massachusetts."

Arriving at 1:45 in the afternoon, we were met at the station by Mayor Taton-Vassal, his two assistants, and that great friend of the Bay State war troops, Abbe Bernard. Conveyed in their small French automobiles, we made a thorough inspection of the land. First of all, let me reassure you that the original commission, which selected this site to be a point of prominence in the city. Seen from afar, six huge boulders, spread evenly it seems over a plot of land about 100 yards long, closely overlooking the old Meuse, stand out

as beacon lights to commemorate the memories of our soldiers.

The French Keep Their Word

"We saw the last of the old buildings on the site being demolished; the French had kept their word that the site would be free from all debris for the coming of the Legion."

"Afterward we were conducted to the City Hall and officially received by 20 members of the St. Mihiel Municipal Council. The Mayor presented me with a set of resolutions of this council expressing renewed assurances of esteem and love, which I am to deliver to Governor Fuller. Then, the inevitable official tea at the hotel, and our return to Paris."

"I hope this message will set at rest any thoughts that the French are forgetful in St. Mihiel of our association with them; not a semblance of ill-feeling is to be found, rather, your hearts are warmed with their kindnesses to you."

The other members of the present commission to select a memorial are Slater Washburn, Representative from Worcester; Arthur A. Hensen, Representative from Waltham; Mrs. George W. Knowlton of West Upton, president of the American Legion Auxiliary; the Rev. George S. L. Connor of Springfield, chaplain twenty-sixth division trains, and Col. Robert L. Whipple of Worcester.

Following inspection of possible aviation field sites in Milford and surrounding territory, Mr. Acosta and Lieutenants Thomas Mulroy and Earl L. House, also interested in the corporation, were guests of Mr. Wilson at dinner in the Algonquin Club.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION ADDS TO MONTH'S BUILDING TOTAL

Cambridge, Newton and Revere Projects and Tufts Dormitories Are Among Largest Items for July—Housing for 1238 Families Provided

Applications for building permits in the 39 cities of Massachusetts during the month of July, 1927, represented a total valuation of \$12,446,342, according to the returns filed by the State Department of Labor and Industries. This value was 11.1 per cent less than the valuation for June and 15.8 per cent less than the valuation of July, 1926.

The largest individual projects reported were as follows: Cambridge, one school, \$225,000; Newton, one school \$250,000; Revere, additions to two schools, \$213,000; Somerville, one dormitory for Tufts College, \$150,000; and Waltham, one theater, \$250,000.

The aggregate value for the first seven months in 1927 was \$83,699,471, showing a decrease of \$10,407,301, or 11.1 per cent, from the value reported for the first seven months in 1926.

694 Dwellings Authorized

Application were filed in July, 1927, for 695 new residential buildings to cost \$5,606,999 including the dormitory for Tufts College, estimated to cost \$150,000. The 694 housekeeping dwellings were planned to accommodate 1238 families, as follows: one-family houses, 452 families; 184 two-family houses, 368 families; 55 multi-family houses, 367 families; three dwellings and stores combined, 51 families.

During the first seven months of 1927, applications were filed for permits to erect 4392 housekeeping dwellings, to provide accommodations for 9309 families at an estimated cost of \$42,179,151. The corresponding data for the first seven months in 1926 were: 5423 housekeeping dwellings to provide accommodations for 9683 families and to cost \$44,848,548. The totals for the first seven months in 1927, as compared with corresponding totals for the first seven months in 1926, show decreases as follows: Number of housekeeping dwellings, 531; number of families accommodated, 374; estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings, \$2,669,387.

Additions Are Extensive

The number of applications filed in July, 1927, for permits to erect new non-residential buildings was 1033, to cost \$3,436,835, including a number of relatively important groups of projects, as follows: 52 stores and other mercantile buildings, \$1,233,475; three schools, \$479,500; four amusement and recreation places \$391,725; 794 private garages, \$331,695; 20 factories and other workshops, \$302,010; and 40 public garages, \$253,208.

A total of \$3,352,458 was reported to be expended for additions, alterations, and repairs to 1514 buildings.

The largest proposed expenditures in individual cities were the following: Boston, \$1,117,263; Cambridge, \$358,883; Lynn, \$255,495; Revere, \$222,850; and Springfield, \$130,320.

In 20 of the 39 cities the aggregate value of permits for which applications were filed in July, 1927, exceeded the corresponding value for July, 1927. In each of the cities, Cambridge and Waltham, the relatively large increase in July as compared with June was due to one large project for which a permit to build was requested in July, and to an increase in the amount of residential building being planned. While the amount of building in prospect in Boston was large in July, it was much less than in June, the totals for which month included five important projects together estimated to cost \$2,551,070. The cities of Malden, Waltham, and Worcester also showed relatively large decreases in July as compared with June.

Construction costs declined slightly during July, returning to the level they occupied last February, according to statistics compiled by the As-

sociated General Contractors of America. Since the first of the year four changes in the direction of the trend of these costs have been noted, increases taking place in February and March, while decreases have occurred in May and July.

The average level of construction costs during the first seven months of 1927 is slightly higher than the corresponding figure for the first seven months of last year.

The July decrease is attributed to a decline in prices paid for basic construction materials, slightly lower figures being commanded by concrete aggregates, common brick and hollow tile in several sections of the country.

July was the sixth successive month of the year to show no change in the average of wages in the construction industry. This average holds virtually the same position it occupied during the midsummer months of last year.

A scale which places the 1913 average at 100 as its basis shows the average of combined construction costs to be occupying the 199 level. Corresponding figures for the first six months of the year are: January, 197; February, 193; March, 201; April, 201; May, 200; June, 200.

Similar index figures covering the cost of materials are: January, 179; February, 181; March, 183; April, 183; May, 182; June, 182; July, 181.

The index figure for the average of wages has been 227 at the all months of 1927, with the exception of January, which carried a mark two points lower.

Bids will be received tomorrow for the contract to erect an attendants' building at the State Hospital, Danvers, for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, according to Brown's Letters, Inc., which has a set of plans and specifications on file at its office. Gordon Robb of Boston is the architect.

Contract has been awarded to the John F. Griffin Company of Boston to erect a branch library building on Washington and Worcester Streets, Wellesley, for the town of Wellesley. Hampton F. Shirer of Wellesley is the architect.

Richard D. Sears Jr. has purchased the residence property at 9 Exeter Street, corner of Marlboro Street. The total valuation is \$27,000 of which \$12,500 is on 2555 square feet of land. Mr. Sears will occupy. T. Denie Boardman, Reginald and Richard deB. Boardman were the brokers.

Charlotte B. Smith has taken title from the Philip Weiler estate to the brick and stone garage property, 14-20 Custom House Street. The parcel, located between Broad and India Streets, is taxed on \$175,000, of which \$35,100 is on 4159 feet of land.

In the West End, Margaret S. Henderson conveys to Albert J. Cohen, who reconveys to the Revere Street Realty Trust, title to a four-story and basement brick building at 61 Revere Street, corner of 48 Grove Street. Of the total assessed valuation of \$15,000, \$6500 is on 1320 feet of land.

Lindley R. Sutton and the American Freight Service Corporation Inc. have leased offices in the Statler Office Building through the W. H. Ballard Company.

WHITE BLUEBERRIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 17 (AP).—Enter the Albino blueberry. L. D. Smith of this city exhibited a quart of pure white blueberries today which he had picked in the town of Bennington. They were ripe, juicy, and with all the flavor requisite for the finest pie but had no trace of the usual color. The berries were of the low bush variety.

NORWALK TIRES

MADE IN NEW ENGLAND

Fresh From the Molds

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We can give you NORWALK TIRES made only a few days ago.

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Will you let us tell you more about Norwalks and our unusual service?

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RADIO

A-B-C Elimination for B-D
Receiver Relatively SimpleChange of Filaments to Series Rather Than
Parallel Connections Is Main Feature

So many inquiries have come in about the elimination of the A battery as well as the B, particularly in reference to the Brown-Drake receiver, that we have had Perry Graffman write the accompanying article, which deals with the series filament method of A elimination. This type of a supply has been requested in many letters.

By PERRY S. GRAFFMAN

Many radio circuits have been presented to the radio public for their approval or disapproval as the case may be. One of those which is ever becoming increasingly popular is the Brown-Drake receiver. This receiver is a simple and efficient circuit, and its design is set out in kit form and may be made at home with very little radio knowledge.

For those who wish to do away with their A and C batteries it is recommended that the Brown-Drake set be wired for the new Raytheon A-B-C socket power device, the construction of which was described in the Monitor of June 17. The parts required for the new design and the schematic drawing of the unit is shown in Figure 1.

Parts Required for A-B-C Unit

C-Tube buffer condenser 0.1 mfd. each
C-1 Tube A-B-C condenser, Raytheon Unit No. 1
C-2 Tube A-B-C condenser, Raytheon Unit No. 2
R-1 Tube Veritas, 1000 ohms
R-2 Universal range resistor, 500 ohms
R-3 Amco No. 345 Resistor, 500 ohms
R-4 R-5 Universal range Charostats
T-1 Raytheon BA350 milliamperes tube
T-2 Acme B-1 Transformer
H-1 Acme B-1 Choke
J-1 Jewell No. 135 millimeter 0-300 scale
1 Eby socket
1 Eby binding posts
1 Eby screw
1 Sub-base wood
Miscellaneous assortment of bolts, screws, solder and wire.

This socket power unit which uses the new Raytheon 350 milliamperes tube, will deliver 220 volts at the filter output from which point it is subdivided into different values for the A, B and C voltages as are required for the receiving set it is to be used with.

The Brown-Drake receiver works perfectly with the power unit by making only slight changes in its filament connections. The revised circuit is shown in Figure 2 and a pictorial wiring diagram showing the actual connections as they should be made in Figure 3. The need for guarding against the overloading of tubes in a set is very important for this reason it is recommended a power tube be used, such as Ceco J71. When one has heard a set using a power tube compared with one which does not, the difference can be appreciably noticed. While "A" type tubes are perfect for the factory for the first two stages of the audio-frequency amplifier, one of these type tubes when used in the third or last stage is not capable of handling proper loudspeaker volume without being overloaded, which results in distortion. As the J71 tube draws 1/2 ampere of current it is not possible to use this tube in the series filament arrangement.

However, the Acme transformer, not only supplies the high voltages required, but in addition it is provided with a second winding for providing the 5-volt alternating current for lighting the filament of the power tube, thus allowing the first four tubes to work from direct current and the last or power tube from alternating current, obtaining the superior results required. Although the Brown-Drake transformer is designed to work with a type 98 tube in its radio-frequency stage, for superior results, and simplicity of wiring, the writer preferred a five volt, 1/2 ampere tube of low internal capacity, such as Ceco K tube.

The wiring of the filaments so that they are in series, instead of in parallel, is easily accomplished. Starting with the "A minus" binding post on the set, go to one side of the detector tube socket, then from the other filament terminal on the detector tube socket to one on the R. F. tube socket, and so on from the R. F. tube to the first A. F. tube, the second A. F. tube and back to the two pilot lamps on the vernier dials. These lamps are connected in parallel, as these lamps generally have five volts, 120 milliamperes filaments. The circuit is completed by connecting to the A plus binding post. All ballasts or rheostats are omitted. The space occupied by the rheostats is used to mount the time control, which may be made connecting A 0 to 500,000-ohm Charostat across the filament terminals of the R. F. tube socket. The filament switch furnished with the kit is connected across the pilot lamps, to short them out when they are not required. It should not be placed in series with the filament circuit, as the power unit should be turned off and on from the 110-volt A. C. side. By changing the grid-return connections as shown in Fig. 2 of this article no C batteries will then be required.

Run a pair of twisted pair leads

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DRUG COMPANY

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SAVE!
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Furniture. Everything radically
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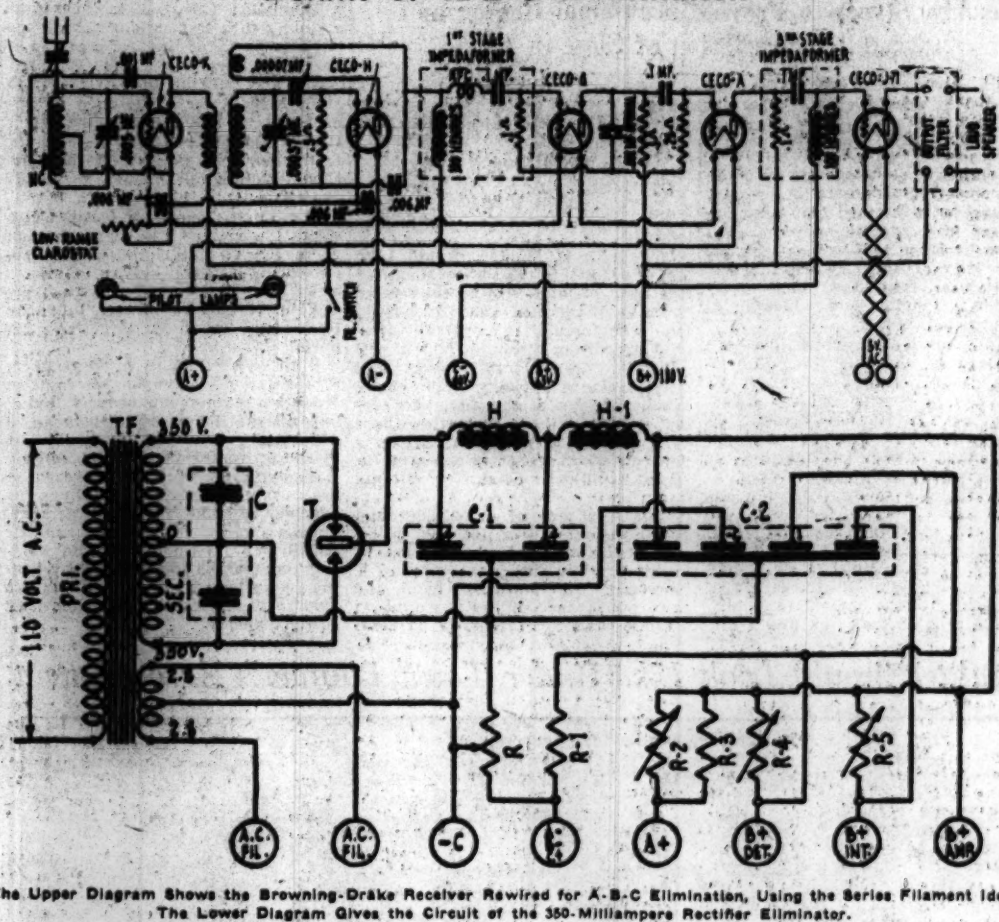
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"Harrisburg's First
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Home-Made Ice Cream
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The Shop of Individuality
Dresses for All Occasions
SPORT-DINNER-DANCE
461 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair, N. J.
Tel. 2344

Details of A-B-C Elimination



The Upper Diagram Shows the Brown-Drake Receiver Rewired for A-B-C Elimination, Using the Series Filament Idea.
The Lower Diagram Gives the Circuit of the 350-Milliamperes Rectifier Eliminator.

Radio Programs

- EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME**
- WEEI, Boston, Mass. (1180)**
7:15 p. m. - Event of the day; baseball; financial summary.
7:30 p. m. - George Nelson, pianist; Louis Adams, pianist.
7:45 p. m. - Sunshine Troubadours.
8:00 p. m. - The Honolulu Hawaiians.
8:15 p. m. - Charles Korman, tenor; Leon Sabatini, baritone.
8:30 p. m. - "Beth" Burleigh and her "Brownies".
8:45 p. m. - Correct time.
9:00 p. m. - WEEI and WEEA, Springfield, Mass., Boston, Mass. (960)
9:15 p. m. - Baseball.
9:30 p. m. - Radio chief and household.
9:45 p. m. - Continuation of organ recital.
10:00 p. m. - Creators and his band.
10:15 p. m. - WJAZ, Nashville, Tenn. (580)
10:30 p. m. - "The Day in Finance."
10:45 p. m. - Live stock and meat report.
11:00 p. m. - Baseball.
11:15 p. m. - "Jimmie" Gallagher and his orchestra.
11:30 p. m. - Correct time; continuation of dance program.
11:45 p. m. - Baseball; weather; Animal Lovers' Club.
12:00 p. m. - WJAZ Artists ensemble.
12:15 p. m. - Rhodora dance orchestra.
12:30 p. m. - News.
- Tomorrow**
10:30 a. m. - WJAZ Women's Club; the Rev. R. L. Barker; Chester Cook, baritone; Jack Sargent.
11:00 a. m. - WJAZ Cooking School.
11:15 p. m. - News.
11:30 p. m. - Time signals and weather.
11:45 p. m. - Shepard Colman luncheon concert.
12:00 p. m. - Today's baseball game; news; last Shepard Colman luncheon concert.
12:15 p. m. - News.
12:30 p. m. - From Braves Field; Boston vs. St. Louis, reported by Fred Hoey.
12:45 p. m. - WEEI, Boston, Mass. (670)
1:00 p. m. - News.
1:15 p. m. - "Klansky Boys".
1:30 p. m. - Live stock and business news.
1:45 p. m. - WEEA, Waldorf-Astoria concert orchestra.
2:00 p. m. - News.
2:15 p. m. - Highway bulletin.
2:30 p. m. - Earl Nelson and his "Uke".
2:45 p. m. - WEEA, "Organ Masters"; recital from the Wellington studio.
3:00 p. m. - WEEA, correct time; Ipana Troubadours.
3:15 p. m. - WEEA, Silvertown Cord orchestra.
3:30 p. m. - News.
3:45 p. m. - Radio forecast and weather, E. B. Rideout.
- WEEI, Boston, Mass. (1180)**
7:15 p. m. - E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.
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By W. LAURENCE LE PAGE

At a time when there is more than the usual amount of interest in the domestic development of civil aviation, it is of considerable importance that we should take serious cognizance of the activities of our neighbors, if for no other reason than that comparison always leads to advancement if it is viewed from the correct viewpoint.

Canada has recently issued its annual report on the progress of civil aviation in the Dominion during the past year. The document, an extremely informative volume of over 80 pages, is characterized throughout by two outstanding features. In the first place, its contents give a most striking insight into the remarkable progress which has been made in commercial aviation, and, secondly, the reader is impressed with the constructive peace-time development work which is the main function of the Canadian Royal Air Force. The Dominion rightly feels that it should have an efficiently equipped air force and has adopted the practice of maintaining this force up to the high standard necessary for adequate preparedness by making it the very mainstay of civil aviation in the land.

The year 1926 will stand out in history as a milestone in the development of civil aviation in Canada, not because commercial flying was first introduced last year, for the Dominion has been a fertile field for the development of commercial aviation since 1919, but because last year saw greater advances made and a more universal acceptance of the value of civil aviation than in any previous year. When, after the armistice, the Canadian Government faced the problem of civil aviation, it was decided that organized air routes were, for the time being, a luxury which the country could then ill afford. It was, therefore, decided to postpone for the time being the establishment of regular air routes until financial conditions were better, public opinion more receptive and experience had been gained in other fields.

The decision has proved a wise one, for today the use of aviation in forest conservation, aerial survey and reconnaissance, and transportation in the remote parts of the country is well established and air-mindedness is prevalent. The pioneer work done by commercial organizations, the Provincial Government, and the Dominion Government through the agency of the Canadian Royal Air Force, has been highly successful. Forest type sketching and reconnaissance from the air are being done today without question as being quick, accurate and, in many cases, cheaper than other methods of achieving the same ends.

Since this work was first tried in Ontario and Quebec in 1920, 125,000 square miles of forest land have been mapped by the air method. Furthermore, over 165,000 acres of forest in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta are now under constant and regular protection from fire by air. Aerial photography for mapping purposes, by far the most accurate and cheapest form of surveying, has made tremendous strides in Canada. In 1926, 76,000 square miles were photographed for mapping purposes and today no Canadian surveyor willingly undertakes the mapping of any district without the aid of aerial photographs.

Mention has been made of the absence of air transportation in Canada for economic reasons which existed in the past but which are now considered to have been overcome as a result of the progress of 1926. There are, however, a few examples of air transportation having proved a marked financial success. Air transportation to remote mining camps and for exploration and survey parties has many obvious advantages. It may not always cost less; but, when time, convenience and labor saving are considered, the air method offers advantages which more than compensate for the increased cost.

It is in fact of considerable importance to note that what are in all probability the only financially successful air transportation services in the world, with the one exception of the Scadin of Columbia, are Canadian developments. These services, which had their inauguration in

1926, are the Halleybury-Rouyn, and that connecting Rouyn and the Red Lake mining fields. In addition to passengers, mail was also carried over these routes under contract with the post office.

Air Service Reliable

The Halleybury-Rouyn service was operated by the Fairchild Air Transport Company upon a bi-weekly schedule, using an Aeromarine flying boat capable of carrying seven passengers. The machine had an all-metal hull and was moored out continuously the year round without deterioratory results. Out of 144 scheduled flights, only three were interrupted, the first due to a leak in the lubrication system of the engine, the second by a minor motor failure, and the third by a heavy snowstorm, during which the pilot judged it an unnecessary risk to proceed. All other flights were completed on schedule time and all kinds of goods were transported in addition to passengers. The former National Defeat Act of 1922 took care, while passengers up to as many as 576 were carried. In addition, 24,000 pounds of freight and 4000 pounds of letters figured in the total loads transported over this pioneer route.

The Sioux Lookout-Red Lake service was operated by Patricia Airways and Exploration Limited, using a Curtiss Lark seaplane, equipped with a Wright Whirlwind engine, and an H-12 type flying boat, a total of 259 passengers, 14,000 pounds of freight and 3000 pounds of mail were carried during the year.

Civil aviation in Canada is under governmental regulation, just as is our own commercial flying in this country. The first Air Board was appointed in 1919 and the control of aviation was administered by the board until January, 1923, when the National Defeat Act of 1922 took effect. Under this legislation a new department was formed under the Minister of National Defense, which was made responsible for all matters relating to defense, including the air force. The control of civil aviation is, therefore, vested in the Minister of National Defense and is carried out under his authority. Late in 1919 a series of air regulations was drawn up and put into effect in 1920. These regulations set out in detail the law of Canada and provide a complete set of rules which, after the last few years of experience, have proved in practice to be fundamentally sound.

Eight Service Operators

These regulations provide, in brief, for the registration, verification of airworthiness, and marking of aircraft, the licensing of airmen, licensing of pilots and mechanics and the use of lights for night flying. As a result of—or perhaps it might be said, in spite of—these regulations, the Canadian aircraft industry can only be regarded as flourishing, there being eight aerial service operators, namely: Canadian Airways Limited, J. Y. Elliott Air Service, Fairchild Aerial Surveys Company (of Canada) Limited, Fairchild Air Transport Company, Limited, Northern Syndicate Limited, Pacific Airways Limited, Patricia Airways Limited, and Western Canada Airways Limited.

There is a limited amount of aircraft manufacturing carried on in Canada, the majority of planes being manufactured by Canadian Vickers, a Canadian firm which markets still draws upon American manufacturers to a very large extent but last year the Canadian Vickers company alone produced five patrol type flying boats known as the Vedette type.

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This is a single engine plane with a pusher aircraft, the powerplant being a Wright Whirlwind air-cooled engine of 200 horsepower.

At present the Canadian Vickers company has plans for a number of interesting new planes which will, in many respects, make history in Canadian aviation, since they represent considerable advances over former designs. The first of these new designs is a general purpose type plane, capable of operating upon wheels, pontoons or skis. The machine, which is known as the Vancina, is a cabin type biplane with comfortable seating capacity for four passengers in addition to the pilot. The engine is either the Armstrong-Siddeley Lynx air-cooled engine (British make) or the Wright Whirlwind air-cooled radial (American make).

Other new designs are the Vista, a single-seater flying boat for forest patrol work, a three-seater twin-engine photographic machine capable of operating upon floats, wheels or skis, and a single-seater forest patrol land plane. The Vista is equipped with an Armstrong-Siddeley Genet engine, a five-cylinder static air-cooled radial developing 60 horsepower. With this engine the Vista will be the lowest powered airplane in Canada. The plane is of all-metal construction with the exception of the wings which are of wood. Two models of the Vista are being constructed, one with the pilot seated forward of the main plane and the other with the pilot's seat in the rear. In the former the engine is arranged as a pusher while in the latter it is a normal tractor, the object being to type being to permit the best arrangement from the operational standpoint.

Novel Photographic Ship

The large twin-engine photographic seaplane, Vela, is a somewhat exceptional type, and is probably the only machine in the world designed solely for survey work with the possible exception of the Fairchild cabin monoplane which, however, is also being used extensively in this country for passenger carrying. In the Vela, the photographer, navigator and pilot are seated in tandem in the nose of the machine and have an exceptionally good view in all directions. In order to obtain the necessary angle of vision for oblique photography the lower wing is of extremely small span, forming, in effect, little more than a platform for use in boarding the machine, and for attending to the wing engines or for mooring the seaplane.

As in the other new designs of the Vickers concern, metal is employed almost exclusively in the construction of the Vela with the exception of the upper wing which is constructed of wood. The fuselage (body) is of welded steel tube, plywood covered, the tail unit and lower wing are of steel, while the pontoons are of duralumin. Furthermore, the entire external mainplane bracing is of steel tube in what is known as Warren truss formation; in other words, "V" shaped. This method of bracing completely eliminates rickety, rickety troubles due to stretching wires, etc.

The third type, the single-seater forest patrol plane, known as the Vigil, has been especially designed for forest patrol work. The Rocky Mountain district where flying conditions are exceptionally severe, due to the bumpy atmospheric conditions. For this reason the Vigil is of very rigid construction and in many respects pioneers a new field in the design of forest patrol planes. The fuselage is of welded steel tube, the tail unit and lower plane are of steel, while the wing bracing, internal and external, is of steel tube. Thus all rigging troubles experienced in the earlier types used in the Rocky Mountain service will be eliminated. The Vigil, furthermore, is equipped with radio apparatus for ground communication.

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3 pairs Service Hose—\$5
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1226 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

With the Libraries

The Chinese Collection of Columbia University

By JOHN C. B. KWEL

Curator of the Chinese Collection, Columbia University

TO MOST of those who have spent even a brief period in New York City, the word education immediately suggests Columbia University. And the heart of center of Columbia, as described by President Nicholas Murray Butler, in the opening exercise of the School of Library Service, 1926, is the library. On the fourth floor of this library, near the southwest corner, stands the Chinese collection.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, the story of the discovery of gold in the hills of California attracted the attention of the people, far and wide. Their sole ambition was to make a fortune overnight among the hills where gold was discovered. Everyone was in a state of excitement over gold speculation. It was, therefore, most difficult to get the money needed to secure labor for the ordinary tasks connected with railway construction, mining, gardening, laundrying, cooking and so forth. The great need for ordinary laborers at that time may be illustrated by the fact that the price for laundry work was higher than that asked for the articles themselves. Some of the laundry work was even done in Honolulu, and returned in about 60 days.

From South China

For this reason, inducements were soon offered to the Chinese farmers in the south part of China. People from 15 families and from 13 counties in Kwangtung Province came to the United States. Upon their arrival, they at once occupied themselves as miners, railroad hands, gardeners, servants and other laborers.

Among the many things that came to the mind of H. W. Carpenter, who had a Chinese servant whose name was Dean Lung, a member of the early Chinese immigrants. We do not know much about Lung, aside from the fact that he came from Kwangtung, and followed the traditions and heritage of China. His whole heart was consecrated to service, rather than to gaining a quick fortune.

When the dreams of quick wealth were disturbed by realization of actual conditions, Carpenter's associates and employees murmured and grumbled. But Dean Lung complained to no one. He executed his duty patiently, loyally and faithfully, a sharp contrast to the conduct shown by others. On one occasion he was asked for an explanation of his daily behavior by Mr. Carpenter. In reply, he said, "I am an admirer of Confucius. That leader told us that if there is any one rule which may guide a man in all things, it is this: 'Whatever you do not want done to you, do not do to others.' This is my only excuse and explanation."

These simple words, together with Dean Lung's work and worth, made a deep impression upon Mr. Carpenter. In later years, wishing to remember him in a most suitable manner, and at the same time awakened to the fact that coming together of East and West means a new field in cultural enrichment for both sides.

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The kind you are looking for and of which you may be justly proud. Woven in our own great Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hardwick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivalled.
Of special interest are our personally selected importations of—
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National Audition Committee Announced

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 17

ANNOUNCEMENT of the personnel of a national audition committee, to supervise the judging of the final event in the National Radio Audition was made today by the Atwater Kent Foundation of Philadelphia. Four persons of national prominence in the musical and cultural life of the United States have accepted the invitation of A. Atwater Kent, president of the foundation, to serve on the committee, to which no other outstanding name will be added.

The committee members are Mrs. Edgar Stillman Kelley of Western College, Oxford, O., president of the National Federation of Music Clubs; Mrs. Otto H. Kahn of New York City, wife of the widely known sponsor of the musical arts; Madame Louise Homer, famous contralto, and Edward W. Bok, well-known Philadelphia editor and publisher.

OFF-WAVE STATIONS GIVEN GRACE PERIOD

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—

Radiocasting stations which have been in danger of losing their licenses by reason of failure to stay on prescribed wavelengths have been successful in making peace at least temporarily with the Federal Radio Commission. Chairman Bullard, who declared that 25 radiocasting stations were to lose their permits yesterday, announced that a 30-day period of grace had been granted all the offenders.

The endangered stations, the names of which the commission has refused to make public, have since June 15, failed to keep on the wavelength which the commission assigned them on that date for a 60-day trial period. Their operators in most cases declared that the failure was entirely due to mechanical errors or the difficulty in "tuning" their transmitters to the proper scale.

WOOD PRODUCTS EXHIBIT

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Every kind of wood product manufactured from the timber of British Columbia will be shown in the province's exhibit at the Toronto exhibition, the largest fair in Canada, this month. An elaborate collection of forest products will form the provincial display, which is being arranged by the Government.

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Radio Programs

(Continued from Page 6)

7:30 South Sea Islanders.

8:30 "Organ Masters" recital from the Welte-Mignon studios.

9:30 Howard time: Ipana Troubadours.

9:30 Goodrich Silvertones Cord orchestra and Silver Masked tenor.

10:30 Jack Albin and his orchestra.

11:30 Case Hagan and his orchestra.

WOB Newark, N. J. (710)

8:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacob ensemble.

8:45 Kathleen Robinson, soprano.

8:55 Baseball: Jacques Jacob ensemble.

9:20 Levitt's orchestra.

9:30 Correct time; Leroy Montezano, tenor.

8:15 The Moscow Art Trio.

8:45 The Hardman male quartet.

9:30 "The Monkey's Paw," a play by W. W. Jacobs and Lewis Parker.

10:15 "Balaika Boyars."

10:55 News; weather; "Joe" Herlihy's orchestra.

WFO, Atlantic City, N. J. (1100)

8:45 p. m.—Organ recital by Arthur Scott Brook.

8:55 News; baseball; Hotel Morton dinner music.

7:35 Emmet Welch Minstrels.

8:10 Hotel Chelsea concert orchestra.

8:40 Gateway Casino dance orchestra.

9:20 Breaking of the Waves.

9:35 Jean Goldkette's dance orchestra.

10:00 Orchestra at Maple Farm.

11:15 Silver Slipper dance orchestra.

11:30 Radio Hamblers.

11:55 News.

1 a. m.—Informal revue.

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STOCK MARKET CONTINUES ITS FORWARD TREND

Large Blocks Change Hands at Higher Prices—New Peaks

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—Stocks prices resumed their upward movement at the opening of today's market, which was featured by the transfer of large blocks of stocks.

Du Pont showed an initial gain of 1 point, and the market generally followed the lead of the big stock. Union Pacific dropped 2 points on the first sale.

Revised figures of income tax cuts next year were a factor in the early buying movement. Pools were again active in a number of specialties, several of which were lifted to new high levels.

Vanadium Steel sold at the highest price since 1920, and Munstergear and May Department Stores touched their highest prices in a year, or longer. White Sewing Machine climbed 5 points in the first half hour.

Motors were again active in expectation of increased sales through the introduction of new models.

Strength and activity of the rails was based on the prospect of large freight traffic next fall, particularly of agricultural commodities. Pere Marquette moved up 2 points, and Pittsburgh & West Virginia and Western Maryland sold a point or so higher.

Foreign exchanges opened firm, with demand sterling coming around \$4.85 1/2, and French francs around 23 1/2 cents.

A brief selling rally in Chesapeake & Ohio erased the 5 point advance that had been accomplished yesterday, and caused some anxious selling elsewhere, particularly in Houston Oil, Timken Roller Bearing, Mack Trucks, Dodge Brothers, Yellow Truck and Colorado Fuel.

Later extensive accumulation of the low priced oils and railroads caused the general market to move further, and substantially, United States Steel rising to 135 1/2, the highest since last week's decline was checked.

The renewal rate on call loans was unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

Bonds Make Gains

Bond prices continued in their steady upward trend today, numerous high grade mortgages making further fractional gains, and a long list hovering close to the year's record levels. Easy money was still in evidence, and the fact that certain signs of a picking up in demand, even at peak prices, were in evidence.

The days' leaders included such recent railroad favorites as Chesapeake Corporation 5 1/2, Canadian National Railway 4 1/2, Rock Island 4 1/2, and Union Pacific 4 1/2. Profit-taking was in evidence, and a few South American bonds moved up fractionally.

United States Government obligations were quiet.

DIVIDENDS

The Gamewell Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share, payable Sept. 15 to stockholders of record Aug. 15. Directors also declared a dividend of \$1.25 a share on common stock, payable Sept. 15 to stockholders of record Sept. 15.

Full River Electric Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 1.

S. S. Kresge Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 30 cents on the common and 1 1/2 cents on the preferred, both payable Sept. 30 to stockholders of record Sept. 15.

Mergenthaler Linotype declared an extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, both payable Sept. 30 to stockholders of record Sept. 15.

Union Mills declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents a share on the common, both payable Sept. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 15.

Eastern States Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 15.

Kraft Cheese Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 3 1/2 cents in cash and 1 1/2 per cent in stock, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 15.

Equitable Trust declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent in stock, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 15.

Hocking Valley Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stockholders of record Sept. 15.

Certo Corporation, successor company to the Douglas Peckin Corporation, declared an initial quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common and 1 1/2 on the preferred, both payable Sept. 30 to stockholders of record Sept. 15.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)									
Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Stock	High	Low	Open
100 Adm. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. Gas 100	100	100	100
100 Am. Bk. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. Oil 100	100	100	100
100 Am. C. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. P. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. D. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. R. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. E. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. S. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. F. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. T. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. G. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. U. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. H. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. V. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. I. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. W. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. J. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. X. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. K. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. Y. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. L. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. Z. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. M. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. AA. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. N. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. AB. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. O. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. AC. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. P. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. AD. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. Q. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. AE. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. R. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. AF. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. S. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. AG. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. T. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. AH. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. U. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. AI. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. V. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. AJ. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. W. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. AK. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. X. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. AL. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. Y. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. AM. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. Z. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. AN. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. AA. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. AO. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. AB. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. AP. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. AC. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. AQ. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. AD. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. AR. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. AE. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. AS. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. AF. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. AT. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. AG. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. AU. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. AH. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. AV. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. AI. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. AW. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. AJ. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. AX. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. AK. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. AY. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. AL. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. AZ. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. AM. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. BA. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. AN. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. BB. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. AO. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. BC. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. AP. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. BD. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. AQ. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. BE. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. AR. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. BF. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. AS. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. BG. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. AT. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. BH. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. AU. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. BI. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. AV. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. BJ. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. AW. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. BK. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. AX. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. BL. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. AY. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. BM. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. AZ. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. BN. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. BA. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. BO. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. BB. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. BP. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. BC. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. BQ. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. BD. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. BR. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. BE. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. BS. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. BF. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. BT. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. BG. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. BU. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. BH. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. BV. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. BI. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. BW. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. BJ. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. BX. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. BK. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. BY. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. BL. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. BZ. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. BM. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. CA. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. BN. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. CB. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. BO. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. CC. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. BP. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. CD. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. BQ. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. CE. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. BR. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. CF. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. BS. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. CG. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. BT. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. CH. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. BU. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. CI. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. BV. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. CJ. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. BW. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. CK. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. BX. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. CL. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. BY. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. CM. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. BZ. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. CN. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. CA. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. CO. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. CB. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. CP. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. CC. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. CQ. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. CD. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. CR. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. CE. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. CS. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. CF. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. CT. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. CG. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. CU. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. CH. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. CV. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. CI. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. CW. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. CJ. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. CX. 100	100	100	100
100 Am. CK. 100	100	100	100	100	0	100 Am. CY. 100	100	100	100
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Complications in Ireland

NONE can forecast what will take place in Ireland as a direct result of the recent move on the part of Eamon de Valera and his party in taking the oath of allegiance, which they had steadfastly refused to do for the last five years, and entering the Dail Eireann. From the standpoint of the validity of the oath itself, it would be difficult for them to convince people that the oath is "an empty political formula," because if so, why have they been unwilling hitherto to subscribe to it? If, on the other hand, the oath means what it says—and its language is as emphatic as that of other oaths of allegiance—their taking it, with the deliberate purpose of ignoring its intent and import, may weaken the force of any moves they may later make.

The present situation still further emphasizes the latent instability in the political conditions in Ireland which was disclosed by the recent general election and still more by the deplorable assassination of Kevin O'Higgins and which had its aftermath in the new bills introduced by Mr. Cosgrave into the Dail, in the hope of stabilizing conditions.

One of these bills was to give the Government those special coercive powers which the British Government used to obtain from Parliament in the old days, but which it was hoped would no longer be necessary in a completely self-governing Ireland. The other two were designed to remove from the Irish Constitution certain "fancy" provisions which were inserted under the influence of those extreme theories of democracy which flourished everywhere in the years immediately after the war, but which later experience has shown are more likely to interfere with the peace and good government of the country under present conditions than to insure it.

The case which President Cosgrave made for the new coercion act was certainly a strong one. He said that the Irish Republican Army, which had been defeated in the civil war over the treaty, had maintained its military organization in secret ever since. Paid organizers, he declared, had been sent all over the country to stir up revolutionary activities, and a raid on the headquarters of the Irregulars had brought to light documents showing that it proposed to purchase artillery from Germany and rifles from Italy and France. For some time the Irish Republican Army was under the nominal control of Mr. de Valera, but nearly two years ago it had broken with him and had constituted itself as an independent organization under the control of a dictatorial camarilla for the purpose of establishing a revolutionary state of affairs in Ireland, North and South.

In the opinion of Mr. Cosgrave, while it was improbable that the attack on Mr. O'Higgins was a definite act of policy on the part of this body, there was little doubt that its instigators were members of some section of the Irish Republican Army. For the crime was not, he said, one of personal revenge, but was directed toward the overthrow of the state. He believed that so long as these revolutionaries were a force in the country the peace and security of all in the Free State were endangered, and that strong steps should be taken to deal with them. Hence, in his opinion, it was the duty of the Dail to endow the Irish Free State Government with the powers contained in the Public Safety Bill so that the challenge to the Constitution and to public order might be effectively dispelled.

The other bills dealt with the referendum clauses of the Constitution and the oath of allegiance. According to the Constitution, it is possible for 75,000 voters to require the Dail to initiate proceedings for a referendum about any proposal for legislation or amendment of the Constitution. The Republicans, who polled some 300,000 votes at the recent election, are now busily collecting signatures to a petition providing for the exclusion of the oath of allegiance from the Constitution. It was virtually certain, however, that the Dail as then constituted would refuse to propose such an amendment, as it was contrary to the policy of the majority and contrary also to the Anglo-Irish treaty which had been approved by vote of the people. The initiative clauses of the Constitution would then come into effect, which require only 50,000 signatures, and thereafter the question itself would be submitted to a referendum of the people, the result of which, even if in the affirmative, would be entirely nugatory, because it would be contrary to the treaty.

An entirely new complexion has been given to the situation by the action of De Valera's party. That this move by them presages a strong effort by its members to control the Government there is little if any doubt. As to whether they will be successful in such a course the future will tell. From every standpoint those in Ireland and elsewhere need at this time to stand firm for what they feel and know is right in the working out of the peculiar difficulties which are facing the country.

International Exchange of Ideas

HERBERT HOOVER, Secretary of Commerce, in his recent estimate of the balance of international payments of the United States, reached the conclusion that foreigners spent last year approximately \$5,000,000 in subscriptions to American periodicals. Foreign subscriptions to twenty-seven of the more important publications accounted for \$2,950,000 of this total. To one conversant with the publishing business it would readily appear that this is a considerable item and represents the interest foreigners have in the United States and the habits and customs of the people. The figures are much more striking when it is noted that the per contra subscriptions would reduce the balance of payments of this class to \$4,000,000. This would seem to indicate a greater interest in the United States on the part of foreigners than the citizens of the United States have in the habits and customs of the peoples of other lands.

The statement, however, is deserving of further analysis. American publishing houses made gross payments to aliens during the past

year amounting to \$1,526,800. In any proper balance of accounts the royalties paid alien writers should certainly be taken into consideration. That the foreign writings are translated for publication in the United States does not materially detract from the interest readers here have in foreign matters. As a fact it has been patent in the publishing world that the American sales not infrequently give the foreign authors their very best returns.

Despite the many statements to the contrary, the statistics seem to prove that Americans have a deep and abiding interest in foreign affairs and in alien peoples. Not alone do the publication figures prove this, but likewise the statistics of travel. More than 300,000 Americans are now going abroad annually. These will imbibe no small amount of knowledge of foreign peoples and will disseminate a considerable proportion of that knowledge upon their return home. In this way, by means of the reading of periodicals and books, through an interchange of tourist-visitors, as well as through the loan of credit or the exchange of merchandise, are the amicable bonds of international accord promoted.

Visitors Who Outstay Their Welcome

FREQUENTLY in the past, when perhaps the provocation was not as great as at the moment, thoughtful people of the United States have discussed the desirability, if not the necessity, of providing some form of registration by means of which all unnaturalized immigrants might be enrolled, that their exact status might be known to public officials. It is not apparent that any serious opposition to such a plan has been manifested by aliens who have entered the country legally for the purpose of establishing citizenship in due course of time, or by students and other visitors who have no design or purpose which they are anxious to conceal. But there has been quite emphatic objection by those sympathizers with radical aliens whose mission is avowedly destructive and who insist that they have the right to spread their defeatist and destructive propaganda while enjoying the freedom which a democratic government vouchsafes.

James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor of the United States, recently reiterated the view that definite action should be taken by the Federal Government to establish a clear line of demarcation between the immigrants with honest intentions and those whose motives are ulterior. He calls upon employers of labor of all kinds to make sure that applicants for work have a legal status in the country. Those who cannot furnish the required credentials, as well as those who may have entered the country under the quotas but who have openly aligned themselves with the avowed enemies of constitutional government, will be subject to deportation. It is an open secret that the laws are being violated along the Mexican and Canadian borders and in the islands adjacent to the United States by those who, for a nominal fee, "railroad" undesirable immigrants into the country.

Perhaps there are a few employers of labor who will decline to co-operate in the work outlined. But it is encouraging that the National Industrial Council, which is said to embrace 75,000 employers in affiliated industries or organizations, have pledged their aid. These employers know without being told that the radical agitators who denounce the laws of the land and who are the disturbers in times of industrial unrest or emergency are aliens. Many of them have no intention and no desire to become American citizens. Neither morally nor legally do they possess rights which should be protected. If they have entered the country illegally they have themselves surrendered every equity which they might otherwise have possessed. If they have, although entering the ports in an orderly manner, allied themselves with the outspoken enemies of the Government, they have thereby forfeited an inchoate right of future citizenship. The first and most effective line of defense against their destructive activities is to enroll them in every section of the country and then to deal with them according to the circumstances in each individual case.

King Alfonso and South America

HISTORIANS have little difficulty pointing out the existing similarity in the relations of England to its one-time North American colonies and those of Spain to its former possessions in South America. As in the case of those of Anglo-Saxon stock, so also where the Latins are concerned, have the animosities of the past been left behind as historical incidents, with civilization and international amity that much the gainer.

King Alfonso of Spain no doubt thought deeply on this subject when at a luncheon in his honor, on his recent visit to London, he invited the youth of the world, and particularly those of South America, to come to the "University City," now nearing its completion near Madrid, for such knowledge of Spanish culture as is to feature the curriculum of that institution. Perhaps the Spanish ruler reasoned thus: If the English language has been instrumental in drawing closer the youth of England and the United States, through attending the more advanced educational institutions in either country, might not the same be done with equal beneficial effect as regards the Spanish tongue?

The "Ciudad Universitaria," as is the name of this Spanish institution of learning, is a monument established in honor of King Alfonso's twenty-fifth anniversary as ruler, although as a matter of fact he has been King for forty-one years, the first sixteen years during his minority. Primarily for the benefit of his own people through the Iberian Peninsula, Alfonso is farsighted enough to realize that in order to give the university world prestige it should welcome with open arms students from everywhere.

Despite their breaking away from the mother country, to carve their own fortunes this side of the Atlantic, the ties that bind South America to Spain are based not only on a common language, but on customs and traditions rooted in the Latin temperament. King Alfonso's popularity in America is hardly secondary to what it is at home. Whether or not the Spanish monarch will some time in the near future pay a visit overseas, as has been rumored, he has

envisaged the western world activity with a keen perception and pride because of a common ancestry. If through his direct interest in the "University City" the latter will in time take on the importance of a second Oxford or a second Harvard, the youth of Argentina, Chile or whatever other Spanish-American republic, by attending college in Spain will have added another link to the Spanish-South American entente, with much credit for good results obtained going to King Alfonso for his presence in making education of foremost consideration. There is little doubt that South America will respond with alacrity to his invitation.

Speed and Meditation

IT HAS long been customary to speak of this as a materialistic age, an age of marvelous invention, of amazing speed. A few have ventured to assert that we live in a poetic age. Fewer, perhaps, would say that this is pre-eminently an age of meditation. There is no gainsaying the fact, however, that speed is "in the air," figuratively and literally. The world is hurrying forward, its hope aimed, apparently, upon realizing a "Midsummer Night's Dream" to

... put a girle round about the earth
In forty minutes.

An Ederle swims a channel. A dozen more must strive to excel the speed attained. A Lindbergh sweeps across the international skies. A score of others must endeavor to exceed the swift-winged ambassador of peace. A limitation is overcome. In quick succession achievement follows achievement; and a world thrills before dissolving limitations of time and space. But what is the essential impulsion behind the speed? Whither is mankind hastening? The practical ones, naturally and properly, will reply that these achievements in the air, through the radio, and through numerous other marvels, lead to closer communications throughout world-wide relationships, industry and commerce, many undertakings being facilitated thereby. They mean this and more, much more.

To say that because of the immense advancement in modes of transportation and communication speed is the especial genius of this age is, perhaps, to say what retrospection must modify; for speed and achievement are, at most, comparative. The marvel of a newly completed transcontinental railroad, when wondering comparisons with the "covered wagon" comprised the conversational topics of the day, may be within the memory of many. The steamship, succeeding the sailing boat, changed a Columbus and the Pilgrim Fathers into slow-voyaging marvels of courage and endurance. The telephone, the telegraph, wireless, and countless other treasures of today have their interesting charts of comparisons with modes which antedated them.

Even the careless, therefore, can scarcely think of these things without seeing that the essential element of speed is meditation. No thoughtful person can stand beside a locomotive, "type of the modern—emblem of motion and power—pulse of the continent," without feeling the poetry of the "fierce-throated beauty" and seeing behind the "black cylindrical body, golden brass and silvery steel," the power and achievement of clear, intelligent, patient thinking, in conformity with laws of mechanics. And, surely, no one can hear the whir of an airplane, and see its jubilant wings, silvery in the sunlight, without being moved to admiring gratitude for the patient, devoted, law-governed meditation that necessarily long preceded the flight.

This being so, who shall say that those of long ago, who learned how to let the "meditation of the heart" "be of understanding," did not take the first steps in the long emergence of the world from its own limitations? For so does thinking link the ages. "There is no action of man in his life," said an early writer, "which is not the beginning of so long a chain of consequences, as that no human providence is high enough to give us a prospect to the end."

"The present-day triumphs of speed, diminishing time and space, are, obviously, expressions of careful human thinking, which is, step by step, breaking down its own material boundaries. And these triumphs are welcomed as promises of a yet greater liberation to come, when men shall better understand Truth which 'spoke, and it was done.'" It is, indeed, profitable to recall that one whose constant meditations were on Truth walked upon the water, and when he was received into the ship "immediately the ship was at the land whither they went."

Random Ramblings

With London radio owners able to hear the Prince of Wales speaking in Canada, and Calcutta listening in on the chimes of "Big Ben" in the Houses of Parliament, the problem of maintaining British unity grows simpler.

Elimination of the second and third words of the slogan, "Keep Cool with Coolidge," gives the general attitude of the American Republic.

As yet an aviator seems to be about the only one who can look down on his fellow men and at the same time have them look up to him.

The pocketbook still seems to be one of the best guidebooks as to where, and how, and when to spend the vacation.

One consolation in regard to aviation is that the gasoline stations will of necessity be confined to the flying fields.

Entirely natural that tennis should be winning new popularity by leaps and bounds.

Apparently the first farm surplus to be avoided is an extra crop of farm problems.

Short measure is often appreciated from those who weigh carefully their words.

He who follows the Golden Rule is likely to be every inch a man.

Reflexes are like mirrors. They usually cause like reflections.

Perhaps it's the daily grind that helps to sharpen the wit.

"Bangkok Beyond Burma"

THE "call of the East" has brought me to Bangkok—Bangkok beyond Burma, as Mr. Kipling would say. It is the largest city in all Further India. Its population is not much less than that of Santiago de Chile, and its general planning is reminiscent of that city, though it lacks, of course, the stimulating background afforded the Chilean capital by the snow-crowned Andean heights. Its environs, however, are not devoid of beauty, for the glories of the lotus-lakes and of the perennially efflorescent gardens by the waterways are extolled from Saigon to Nagasaki.

Travelling by train from Penang, the approach to Bangkok is heralded by a sudden release from the jungleland, disclosing a peculiarly imposing vista—coconut and pineapple estates bisected with placid sheets of blue water converging on a broad and busy river, beyond which the fast-sinking sun pauses awhile to reflect in its streams of ruddy red light the spiral-roofed palaces and myriad pagodas of "the jewel city of the East." There is a bridge, and, within ten minutes, the international train is in Bangkok's principal station, and the traveler is deposited among a crowd of bustling customs officials.

There is no doubt about Bangkok being the capital city. It stretches each side of the River Menam Chao Phraya and must cover an area of nearly twenty square miles. The river and creeks used to carry the greater part of the city's commerce, but the traffic is being transferred gradually to the roads, as these become paved and metalled.

At present those roads nearest the royal palace are the best kept, probably as being the most likely to catch the eye of the young King and his popular consort. Here and there a few of the old hovels persist, notably along the river banks, reminding one of the houses that cling to the climbing cities along the Spanish coast.

These are, however, doomed to early extinction, as are many of the other "attractions" that constituted "old Bangkok," and soon the capital will consist of tree-lined streets, modern business houses lying cheek by jowl with imposing palaces and temples, which will redeem it from the erstwhile charge of being "off the map."

But, withal, it must be remembered that Bangkok is right round the corner, beyond Burma, and escapes the intrusion of the tourist. Here foreign business and pleasures are very much akin to those of a China treaty-port in the good old days. There is the pervading atmosphere of carrying the "white man's burden." The Siamese are careless and indolent, undismayed at the spectacle of 150,000 Chinese, directed by a mere handful of Europeans

and Americans, running the country's business and everything in general.

It is an all-absorbing atmosphere. Though it is four years since I was East I have soon drifted back to the punkah and the perambulators and pomelos, to the ricksha and the sampan, and to bargaining for everything one gets in the "pidgin" vernacular.

Nothing is taken seriously, not even the senior of the three English-language dailies. Banks and business houses close down for days at a stretch, and the New Year celebrations in March extend into a week. There is no hurry in Siam. Teak is one of the leading industries, and it takes a matter of five years or so for a teak-log to come down the river. Why hurry?

I live in a bungalow in one of the growing suburbs of the city, hard by one of the many canals. There is the usual retinue of servants, many of them dismissed years ago but still figuring on the pay roll. There are three gardeners, but only the effluence of gaudy weeds in the garden. It has already been my turn to take charge, and I have fought against the customary problems.

Yu Lu-tung, the ricksha puller, for instance, cannot run as fast as formerly; he "wanchee bring one belong all same uncle," who can "walkee chop chop." Then Sun Yip-kee who honorably cooks for us, has to be told periodically that he "must not cookee all same cookee. Master go other side and catchee other piece cookee."

But Sun does "save," as also does Yank I-tch, the coolie with the venerable mop, and Yung Kee, the philosophical gardener, who chases the grasshoppers into the lotus pool, and Wong Pao-ling, the watchman, who falleth asleep in the compound at night.

But, apart from this foreign "pidgin" existence and the passing glamour of Eurasia, the ways of the nation as a whole change not. A few officials returned from England and America may play golf and a few numbers of women may be seen attired with elaborate coiffure in European style; but the deep social channels still flow unaffected by this surface ripple.

Down Bangkok and in other native quarters, where the bulk of the population are located, the "sarong" and the "panung" hold their sway, and days are spent and business transacted without foreign interference. Only the noise of the distant street cars and the throb of an occasional motor launch remind one of Occidental incursion. And, at night, when these sounds are hushed, when the rich perfume of the nocturnal lilies is wafted across the river banks and when you hear the haunting melodies of the natives by the lotus-lakes, then you can imagine yourself in an Asian archipelago of long ago.

N. O. I.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

ALL the world combined in honoring the great German painter, Max Liebermann, recently. From far and near, felicitations poured in, and even Professor Liebermann, who is the quintessence of activity, was unable to cope single-handed with his correspondence. Personal honors were many. Dr. Becker, Minister of Education and Culture, handed the artist in the name of the Government, the gold medal for "Verdienste um den Staat" (services rendered to the state), the greatest distinction the state can confer. The head burgomaster presented him with the freedom of the city and the Reich's President was particularly hearty in his greeting. All the papers were full of tributes to the artist, of anecdotes of his geniality and native wit, and the Liebermann Exhibition now proceeding at the Academy of Art was more crowded than ever. Professor Liebermann, whose winter quarters are on Pariser Platz, always passes the summer in his house on the banks of the great Wannsee Lake, a few miles out of Berlin, the beautiful garden of which is the subject of so many of his pictures, while from the Wannsee studio some of the artist's finest pictures have emanated. The professor is often seen with his family mushroom-hunting in the neighboring woods or making a rapid sketch of a pretty "bit" to be worked up later on at home. He regrets that he can never paint in the open on account of too interested excursions.

The management of the state railways in conjunction with the Ulstein publishing house offered some time ago a number of prizes for the best name for eight of the Reich's most important express trains. The designation was to be such as would become popular, be easily pronounced and easily remembered. Results of the competition in which 45,600 persons participated, have just been made known. The names of the eight trains are: Berlin-Frankfurt-Heidelberg, Main-Neckar-Express; Berlin-Essen-Cologne, Rhine-Ruhr-Express; Berlin-Hamburg, Hamburg-Express; Berlin-Munich, Isar-Express; Holland-Berlin, Holland-Express; Holland-Osnabrueck-Hamburg, Hansa-Express; Holland-Basel, Helvetia-Express; Holland-Munich-Aschaffenburg, Bavaria-Express. It is interesting to note that in every case the authorities decided that the word "express" must be retained, there being no good equivalent in German for that international designation. Eight prizes of 500 marks apiece have been awarded, and twenty-four consolation prizes of 100 marks.

The report that Sir Austen Chamberlain was intending to pay a visit to Berlin caused gratification in many circles, not political alone. When quite a young man Sir Austen, then, of course, Mr. Chamberlain, came to stay some months in this city to study German sociology, German statecraft and the German language. Quite a number of people still remember him with pleasure as a genial companion with plenty of humor and a capital dancer. He had no "side" though his professors considered him brilliantly clever and he bore even then a striking resemblance to his father, the famous "Joe" Chamberlain. Now that the report of his forthcoming visit has been contradicted, much disappointment is expressed, although many believe it will still come about.

The number of automobile owners in Berlin, thanks to the decrease in prices, is constantly growing. Over 102,000 persons are now licensed to drive the number of licenses granted this month being three times as many as in last month. It is no longer unusual to see a woman at the wheel, while six months ago such a spectacle aroused mingled consternation and admiration. In March, forty-seven women passed the rigorous and costly examination for the obtaining of a license; in May the number was 120 and that number has been at least doubled during the present month.

Preparations are being made for an international aviation exhibition here in the spring of 1928. It is being organized by the Reich's Federation of the German aviation industry and will, it is said, be on a very comprehensive scale. An international aviation week will be a display in chronological order of every type of aircraft from the first primitive machines to present-day luxurious passenger airplanes, from school and other kinds of machines of all countries to be included, and a special section will show every known type of engine, accessories, and materials.

Now that Germany is once more participating in important international sporting events, it is gradually realizing that during the period of its isolation it fell to treating sports too seriously, overlooking the fact that apart from being a physical exercise sports are also a means of recreation, and that a game can be enjoyed even if it is lost if one plays for the game's sake.

News comes from Bayreuth that the first performance of "Parsifal" was a greater success than perhaps ever before, proving that the nimbus surrounding Wagner's Festspielhaus has not diminished since, contrary to the great composer's wish, that masterpiece has been pre-

sented on the stage of an ordinary prosaic theater. Germans were naturally in the majority of the vast audience, but foreign visitors were present from many parts of Europe and America, for Bayreuth, apart from the Festspielhaus, is a delightful alpine beauty spot at this season of the year. The cast was, as near perfection as possible, comprising Barbara Kemp (Kundry), Ivar Andersen (Gurnemanz), Hammes (Amfortas) and Gotthelf Pistor in the title role.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Sir: Communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor is not responsible for the return of unsolicited material, and the Editor does not hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the loss of or opinions expressed. Anonymous letters are not returned.

"Carmens of High Lineage"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: It was extremely interesting to read in the Monitor recently the article by Herman Klein, dated at London, July 26, and captioned "Carmens of High Lineage." This writer told of the successful Carmens of other days, beginning with "the talented American-born soprano, Minnie Hauk," whose "first interpretation" at Her Majesty's Theatre in London, fifty years ago June 22, 1877, was "received with open arms." Mr. Klein should know whereof he speaks, for he was present. He reports that her embodiment of a very complex role... has rarely been surpassed; and he speaks of her "charisma and spontaneity," and the "blend of Spanish temperament and southern impulse."

Mr. Klein also tells of the interpretations of Carmens by Galli-Marie, Selma Dolara, Trebelli, Marie Rose, Pauline Lucas, Patti, Zélie de Lussan, Emma Calvé, and the more recent Olive Fremstad, Maria Gay, and, not least, Geraldine Farrar, "who has achieved therein some of her most telling triumphs."

Perhaps it will add some interest for your readers to state that Minnie Hauk is still living. She is the Baroness von Hesse-Wartegg, resident in Villa Tillyebach, just outside Lucerne, the same house where Richard Wagner spent part of his exile and did some good writing. She is still living, but in poverty and almost sightless.

Quite recently the autobiography of this remarkable woman was published. Your present correspondent had the task and privilege of collecting and editing the abundant manuscript which Minnie Hauk had prepared. It is regrettable that this very fascinating story was not published here in the United States, where Minnie Hauk was born, although the manuscript was offered to many book concerns over here. It remained for A. & M. Philpot of London finally to bring out the memoirs. The book has been much appreciated by music-lovers because of the wealth of interesting information which it contains, as well as the delightful reminiscences of a brilliant career in two hemispheres.

It should be added, in justice to Minnie Hauk, that she consented to marry Baron von Hesse-Wartegg only when he agreed to renounce his Austrian citizenship and took out his first papers to become an American. Then the World War came along and he was unable to complete his naturalization. He passed on as an Austrian, and his wife was no longer an American. Her property was confiscated, and she was penniless. It was that last great Carmen, Geraldine Farrar, an American, who raised a fund for Minnie Hauk, the first great Carmen, on which she has been living since that time.

If a real jubilee should be arranged next summer to recall London's first hearing of "Carmen," would it not be appropriate to invite Minnie Hauk to attend?

Harrison, Me. E. B. HITCHCOCK.

Interdependence and Absolute Liberty

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In a recent issue of the Monitor, in the "What They Say" column, there appears a statement which I cannot accept without protestation and reservation in some degree. It was made by Ray Lyman Wilbur and reads: "The world is so interdependent now that all must recognize that no such thing as absolute liberty exists."

So long as man can think, and we know that thinking never ceases, he retains within himself the potential possibilities of absolute freedom, the dominion vouchsafed, in the beginning, to the sons of God.

And as to the closer intercommunion brought on by interdependence, does not closer association involve more of human problems, and do not human problems force upon mankind more of service to one's brother, and does not service do away with much of self, in the only possible way, and is not self the only real restraint in the universe? I feel sure that I have absolute freedom, unhindered by any physical environment, in so far as I recognize my privileges as an heir of all good, every moment present, every moment active, and everywhere available to use in service to my fellowman no matter how close or how far off this association with him may be. Santa Monica, Calif. (Mrs.) FLORA LAWRENCE MYERS.